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TELEGRAMS.

Important Conference Between Lord Stanley and M. Moustier.

Arrest of the Servian Prince Alexander Karageorgevich.

The Northern Daimios Reported in Possession of Yeddo.

FRANCE.

Conference in Paris Between Lord Stanley and M. Moustier—The Peace of Europe Assured.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Lord STANLEY and M. MOUSTIER held a long conference at the Foreign Office here to-day, during which questions involving the present and prospective peace of Europe were fully discussed. It is understood that Lord STANLEY, on behalf of the British Government, expressed the desire for the maintenance of peaceful relations with all the Powers on the Continent, and renewed expressions for the continuance of the present friendly relations with the Empire of France. M. MOUSTIER responded in a like manner, and held that while His Imperial Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON, and Her Majesty the Queen of England, enjoyed the amicable relations existing between the two countries, that fact was of itself a guaranty of the future peace of Europe. The interview is understood to have been of the most satisfactory character, and good results are expected to spring from it.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The *Etendard* says that at the interview between Lord STANLEY and the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, yesterday, the most satisfactory assurances of peace were exchanged, and that the confidence of both Ministers in the future tranquility of Europe has been strongly confirmed by the opportunity they thus had of renewing the good understanding which has so long existed between the Governments of Great Britain and France.

The Emperor at Fontainebleau.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 8—Evening.

Dispatches received here announce the arrival at Fontainebleau of the Emperor NAPOLEON and suite. The Emperor has established his Court for a short season at the palace.

ITALY.

The Tobacco Convention Legalized.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The bill providing for carrying into effect the Tobacco Convention has been passed.

SWITZERLAND.

Queen Victoria at Lucerne.

LUCERNE, Sunday, Aug. 9.

Her Majesty the Queen of England, arrived in this city yesterday.

HUNGARY.

Arrest of Prince Karageorgevich.

PESTH, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Governor of Pesth has caused the arrest of the Servian Prince, ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEVICH, who has been residing in this city since the assassination of Prince MICHAEL.

JAPAN.

The French Army at Yokohama—The Northern Daimios Reported in Possession of Yeddo.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The *Moniteur* has the following special advices from Japan:

The new Envoy of France, M. OUTRAY, arrived at Yokohama on the 6th of July.

It was reported that the Northern Daimios had taken possession of Yeddo. The party of the Mikado were acting with great vigor, and had mustered a large army to meet the rebel forces.

COCHIN CHINA.

A French Trading Station Captured by Rebels and the Garrison Massacred.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Late telegrams received from Shanghae bring the following intelligence:

A French trading station near the frontier line of Cochin China was attacked on the 16th of June last by a band of Anam rebels. The post contained twenty-five men all told, who made a gallant resistance. After a desperate fight, however, they were overpowered, captured and massacred. A strong French force was subsequently sent against the band. On the 21st of June, after a sharp fight, the French succeeded in recapturing the position and dispersing the rebels.

Railroad Accident Near Hancock, N. Y.—One Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 9.

Stock train number thirty of the Erie Railroad, coming east, ran off the track this afternoon three miles west of Hancock. The engine and a number of the cars went down the embankment, killing the fireman, CHARLES BARBER. The engineer escaped uninjured by jumping from the engine. Quite a large quantity of stock were killed.

Arrest of Adams Express Robbers.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 9.

FRANK RENO and CHARLES ANDERSON were arrested at Windsor, Ontario, last night, under the extradition treaty, and on charge of robbing the Adams Express Company at Marshfield, Indiana, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, May 22. It will be remembered that they assaulted the engineer, started the engine and express car, and while under full headway threw the messenger from the car, badly injuring him. If RENO is delivered over to the authorities of Indiana, the last male member of this family of villains will be safe for some years to come. ANDERSON, who was arrested with RENO, is a noted English burglar, and has figured in some of the boldest burglaries in the United States.

Official Statement of the Vote in the Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Democratic gain at the recent election in this State, in 73 counties, as officially reported, is 37,644; the Democratic loss in 2 counties is 175; the Democratic gain in 10 other counties officially reported, is 3,494—making the net gain in 85 counties 40 363.

The estimated Democratic gains in the remaining 27 counties, added to the above, will show Gov. STEVENSON'S actual majority to be but little short of 90,000.

Closing Proceedings of the South Carolina Democratic Electoral Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Democratic Electoral Convention adjourned yesterday. Every district in the State, thirty-one in number, was represented.

On motion of Mr. HAMPTON, Capt. MEDARY was made Vice-President of the Convention.

The Committee from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention were invited to seats on the platform, amid great applause.

On motion of Judge ALDRICH, a resolution of thanks, in the name of the Democracy of South Carolina, was extended to the delegations from the North, East and West, by whom the Southern delegations were so cordially received at New-York.

The resolutions say:

We accept the reception as an evidence of sympathy and sincerity, and gratefully declare that it has done more to heal the wounds of the past than any event since the war.

The other resolutions indorse the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, express gratitude to ANDREW JOHNSON, and return thanks to the citizens and to the soldiers and sailors North who raised their voices in behalf of this insulted and outraged section.

On motion of Mr. HAMPTON it was

Resolved, That while entering our protest against the Radical Reconstruction acts, we rely confidently on constitutional agencies and peaceful measures alone to bring us the relief sought and the reform needed.

A Democratic electoral ticket was chosen.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON made a speech, in which, alluding to the recently reported utterances of his, reproduced in Northern papers, in reference to the Confederate flag, he said: "This statement is in every respect false. On the contrary, when I spoke of the flag of the Confederacy I remarked that it now was furled forever, to be buried in the grave of the lost cause."

The proceedings were exceedingly harmonious.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The bill reported by the House Militia Committee yesterday was rushed through the House on a suspension of the rules.

It forbids the formation of organizations for the purpose of drilling, exercising in the manual of arms, or any military manœuvers unless organized according to law and under the orders of the Governor, under a penalty of not less than one nor more than three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It provides, also, that all organizations now existing coming under the provisions of this act shall be at once disbanded under the above penalty.

Section four provides that all organizations not being a part of the State militia, having officers with military titles, who shall drill and exercise as military companies, no matter under what pretext or for what purpose formed, be declared to be existing in violation of this law, and subject to its penalties.

The bill is intended as a blow at the political clubs existing in almost every precinct in this city.

Railroad Collision near New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 9.

About 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, the Shore Line passenger train and the Hartford Railroad freight train, collided at the junction of the two roads, a mile from this city. The freight train was badly wrecked. The passenger train was not damaged and no personal injury was sustained.

The Charges Against Comptroller-General Neagle, of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 9.

Affidavits are published in the newspapers of the State purporting to prove Comptroller-General NEAGLE to be a forger. Republicans say the safety of the party demands that he shall either disprove the charge or resign.

Onondaga County—Republican Assembly Nominations.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Republicans of Onondaga County made the following Assembly nominations yesterday:

First District—JAS. V. KENDALL, of Lysander.

Third District—MILES B. HACKETT, of Fabius.

The Second District will nominate next Saturday.

Meeting of Ex-Confederate Soldiers at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 9.

A meeting of Ex-Confederate soldiers was held in this city last night, and was largely attended. The action of the Confederate Generals at Nashville was indorsed, and peace counsels were warmly approved.

Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 7.

The Central Pacific Railroad is now built to the Humboldt River, 250 miles east of Sacramento. The earnings for July were $260,000 in gold, the road being operated from 154 to 190 miles during that period.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Addison, N. Y.

ADDISON, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 9.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night to ratify the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Speeches were made by Hon. A. C. DAVIS and others.

Serenade to Gov. Fenton and Gen. Sickles.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Gen. D. E. SICKLES and Gov. FENTON are to be serenaded at the Union Hotel Monday evening.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Aug. 9, 1868.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There is no new developments regarding the Internal Revenue Commissionership and there probably will be none until after the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. There are the usual number of rumors afloat, however, among which is one to the effect that a prominent applicant for the Commissionership having received a promise from the President that he would be appointed provided he could make arrangements to prevent difficulty with Mr. ROLLINS, left here last night for New-Hampshire to attempt the arrangement with that gentleman.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The recent statement of the public debt exhibited the fact that on the 1st inst. the matured debt not presented for payment, which bears no interest, amounted to over $18,000,000, of which $8,433,800 was composed of seven-thirties which had overrun for their time for conversion into five-twenties, and are payable in currency. The latter are being presented to the Treasury very rapidly, and during the past week $600,000 in currency has been paid out in redeeming them.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A circular is now in course of preparation at the War Department which is intended to meet the applications from the Southern State Governments for military aid. It is stated that the circular will provide for as full and prompt assistance as can be rendered by the military authorities under the laws as they now exist, and will provide that all possible means shall be used to prevent and repress disorder in the Southern States which have recently been released from military rule. The circular will be issued in a few days, and will give undoubted satisfaction to all concerned. It will undoubtedly settle the question of a recognition of these States by the Administration, and settle it, too, by recognizing them.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF MRS. TRUMBULL.

The condition of the wife of Senator TRUMBULL is reported as somewhat improved to-day, and some hopes are entertained for her recovery.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Cheering Prospects for the Republican Party in the West.

Vigorous Preparations for an Active Campaign.

Speech of Gen. Butler on Finances and Politics.

INDIANA.

The Presidential Election—Labors of the Republicans—The Democrats at Work—The Democratic Candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship—The Next Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868.

Although there can be no longer any doubt that Indiana will be carried for GRANT and COLFAX by a handsome majority, our Republicans throughout the State are straining every nerve, and perfecting their organization to the utmost, in order to obtain as brilliant a victory as possible at the October election, which is certain to exercise so much influence on the result in the other close and doubtful States. By this time Grant and Colfax clubs have been organized in nearly three-fourths of the townships in the State, and within another week the chain will be so perfect as to embrace every township in Indiana, and, perhaps, every ward in all of our cities. The "Fighting Boys in Blue" are doing excellent service. They contributed much toward the success of the great Republican demonstration in Indianapolis on Wednesday last; and they will soon be so well organized all over the State as to render the most effective assistance to the Grant and Colfax clubs. In many parts of the State, especially in Northern Indiana, "Tanner" clubs are being formed. CARL SCHURZ, who is now stumping Indiana, and has already delivered speeches to large German audiences in Indianapolis, Lafayette and Evansville, has been most enthusiastically received by his countrymen, and expresses the firm belief that the German Republican vote will be unusually heavy this Fall, both in this State and in the West generally. I reported already last week that large German Grant and Colfax Clubs had been formed in many parts of the State; especially is this the case in southwestern Indiana where the German element is very strong, and where everything indicates that a heavy majority of it will be cast not only for our Presidential ticket, but also for Major-Gen. VEATCH, the Republican candidate for Congress, whose election over Hon. WM. E. NIBLACK, the present Democratic incumbent, seems perfectly sure in a district which for many years past has given heavy Democratic majorities. In most parts of the State the revision of the registry lists has taken place in the last few days, and the Republicans have paid very close attention to the very important business of having the names of all their voters entered upon the official lists. And, finally, on the 18th of August there will be held at Indianapolis a State mass meeting which bids fair to become the most imposing and interesting demonstration of the campaign.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE DOING.

Thus you see everything on the Republican side is life, energy and activity. What are the Democrats doing meanwhile? The unexpectedly unsatisfactory results of their laboriously prepared demonstrations last week seem to have added greatly to their discouragement. They are holding remarkably few meetings, and we hear very little of their efforts to perfect their party organization. With a few sorry parades of the "White Boys in Blue," the league of the conservative soldiers, under the command of Major-Gen. LOVE, there are hardly any Democratic demonstrations to vie with the numerous and imposing ones of their Republican opponents.

A MILITARY CONSERVATIVE.

Inasmuch as this Major-Gen. LOVE displays such an extraordinary zeal in trying to array conservative soldiers against Gen. GRANT, and as the Democratic papers throughout the country still persist in speaking of him as one of the leading military men of Indiana, let me state here that "Major-General" LOVE is indebted for his title, not to the Federal Government, but to our State Executive; that he never heard a rebel bullet whistle; that, in 1863, having been removed for want of energy, he insisted that the war was a failure, ran in 1864 on that delectable platform in the Indianapolis district for Congress, and was defeated by about ten thousand majority. Such is the leader of the conservative soldiers of Indiana.

HON. A. P. EDGERTON.

It has surprised a great many persons in Indiana that thus far during the campaign so very little prominence has been given by our Democratic leaders to their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. P. EDGERTON. It really looks as though they intended to keep this distinguished gentleman during the whole of the campaign as much in the background as their fire-eating candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is true, Mr. EDGERTON'S *début* at the beginning of the present campaign was a most disastrous one to himself and to his party, inasmuch as he imprudently admitted in the course of a newspaper controversy on financial affairs, in which a cunning Republican editor had managed to involve him, that he had paid no income-tax on $198,000 worth of five-twenties, which he owned. This indiscretion created a great deal of merriment in Republican circles, and annoyed the Democrats exceedingly. Since then little has been heard of Mr. EDGERTON, until it was recently reported that he was seriously dissatisfied with the results of the New-York Convention. However, if his Democratic friends are determined to keep him in the background, in order to prevent him from getting himself into hot water again, his Republican opponents are bent on doing the reverse, and at nearly all the demonstrations of the latter may be seen transparencies bearing the interesting inscription, "Who paid income-tax on EDGERTON'S bonds?"

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Badly beaten at the New-York Convention, and forced to confess that his chances of carrying the State in October are anything but promising, Senator HENDRICKS is compelled to fall back on his original plan of concentrating all his efforts to bring about the election of a Democratic majority in both Houses of the Legislature, in order to secure his reëlection to the United States Senate. What he has said in his recent speeches on State politics clearly points in that direction. He groans most piteously over the reckless appropriations which, he asserts, were voted by the last Republican Legislature, although the reverse is true, the administration of our State finances under the *regime* of the Republicans having been an exceedingly creditable one, and decidedly superior to that of the Democrats, who had succeeded in ruining the credit of the State most thoroughly. The Republicans are afraid lest, despite the Registry law, large numbers of illegal voters should be imported into our close and doubtful counties, in order to carry enough of them to give the Democrats control of our next Legislature. Otherwise it is difficult to see how they can accomplish their purpose, for of the twenty-five Senators who hold over, fourteen are Republicans and only eleven Democrats, so that HENDRICKS and his friends must elect no less than fifteen of the twenty-five new Senators, which, in a fair election, is simply impossible. The Republicans having, in the main, been exceedingly careful in their nominations for the Legislature, the Democrats, who have nominated many objectionable candidates, will have uphill work in their efforts to secure Mr. HENDRICKS' reelection to the United States Senate.

INDIANA DIVORCES.

There being now a good prospect of a majority of respectable men being elected to the Legislature, we may look at length for important modifications in our miserable Divorce laws. The effect of these laws is much more disastrous than is commonly believed. I read the other day in the NEW-YORK TIMES that the number of divorces annually obtained in Indiana was estimated at two thousand. I am sorry to say that it is much larger, and in some years hardly falls short of five thousand. Some of our Judges are laboring hard to put a stop to this infamous business, while others grant divorces with the most shameless recklessness. Legislative interference is urgently required, and I hope that it will not be withheld again at the next session of our lawgivers. W. C.

GEN. BUTLER.

Speech of Gen. Butler at Gloucester—His Views on National Affairs—The Finances—His Position Toward Gen. Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

This evening, before a large and respectable audience in the Town Hall of Gloucester, Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, who has just returned from Washington and the region thereabouts, gave an account of the doings of Congress and of himself as Representative of the Essex District, and made his bid for the nomination for a second term to Congress. In the nominating Convention it is well known here that Gen. SCHOULER'S name will be brought forward and vigorously pushed by the opponents of Gen. BUTLER, and also that every effort will be made to oust the latter from his place in the House of Representatives, very many good, honest voters believing in their very souls that he has no right to call himself a citizen of the Essex District, because he happens to have a Summer residence outside of Gloucester, and, therefore, has no right to run for Congress in that district. Knowing the extent of this feeling against him, Gen. BUTLER spoke, in his formal address to his constituents this evening, guardedly, and made an apparently plausible defence of himself, and graceful bid for the "suffrages of his friends and neighbors," a second time aiming to impress them with the fond delusion that he alone was the man to represent them.

The speech of the General was of interest and moment, because it was felt that he would let himself out with regard to his peculiar financial flourish, impeachment, and Gen. GRANT. And the feeling was not in vain, for he did let himself out on these points; he did explain, but how satisfactorily let the readers of the extracts from his speech which I give you below, decide for themselves.

The first duty he attended to in his speech this evening, was to tell something of what Congress had done in the matter of Reconstruction and the South. He said:

"We point to seven States of this Union, from a state of rebellion restored to their practical relations in the Union, reconstructed, and represented in Congress by loyal men, who, Southerners by birth, remained true to the Union, or by those who fought in the Union armies to subdue the rebellion, and, with an enterprise characteristic of American energy, are now engaged in regenerating those States which their valor in arms aided to redeem from traitors. True, these soldiers, by the unregenerated and rebellious, are attempted to be degraded by the term 'carpet-baggers,' because of the alleged fact that some of them took with them so much, only, of their personal effects as might be carried in that convenient mode. Were I to suggest a term to denominate these noble men from the North, who now represent Southern constituencies, I would suggest *knapsacks*, as most of them, when first entering upon Southern soil, took all they had with them, save bullets, in that soldierly convenience."

He then argued that the permanence of the work of the just closed term of the Congress, depends solely upon the result of the election, the preparation for which we are now engaged in. But before elaborating this point, touched further upon what Congress had done for the South. He said:

"We released from duties the great staple Cotton, once their king, whom they fought to make ours, but now our tributary, and, by our grace and favor, exempted from taxation to enable the insurrectionary States to sustain themselves during the work of regeneration, thereby giving up nearly $24,000,000 of revenue to those who paid none. Again, through the bureau which led disloyal whites in an excess over the blacks, although called the Freedmen's Bureau, we gave them over $3,000,000 more, wrung from our own people by taxation, while, at the same time, the munificent private charity of the North bestowed more than $3,000,000 beside, to feed their white population, brought to the verge of starvation through the incapability and rebellious contumacy of their leaders. When, in the world's history, was the magnanimity of a brave and generous people so manifested, even to its friends, much more to its foes? Conquered by our arms, they and everything they had became ours by the laws of nations and the rights of war. When they surrendered we took from them no dollar of exaction, made no forfeitures; but instead, with an unequaled generosity, we gave more than thirty millions of dollars, raised by our own taxation and beneficence, as aid to those who fought us, and, in comparison, paid nothing. We point with pride to the difference in the meaning of the words 'pardon' and 'amnesty,' as used practically, by Congress and by the Executive toward the conquered South. The Executive, in the person of ANDREW JOHNSON, by Proclamation of Pardon, restores, as his boon to the South, a few restless, incompetent political leaders to the position which they had forfeited by their course. Congress, representing the great body of the people of the North, gives material aid for the recovery of the South, to reëstablish its prosperity and to make it self-supporting, $30,000,000, or more than twice the entire expenses of the Federal Government during the administration of the younger ADAMS. Who, then, are the true friends of the Southern people—the Congress or the President?"

Further speaking of Congress' action on this "burden" question, he said:

"Congress has been accused of adding to the burden of the country, while in fact we have exempted from taxation, substantially, all useful manufactures to the extent of $43,000,000, making, with what had been theretofore exempted, a reduction of the internal taxation of the country, since the 2d day of March, 1867, of $107,000,000, heretofore taken directly by taxation from the people. To meet this so great diminution of taxation, it became necessary to give attention to a reduction of the expenditures of the Government. These have been diminished by the appropriations of Congress to an amount of nearly $90,000,000, and it is the proud boast of this Congress, especially of its Committee on Appropriations, on which your Representative has the honor to serve, that, by this Congress, no jobbing scheme of public plunder or for depletion of the Treasury for the benefit of the individual, has been passed. This assertion of a fact so vital to the interest of the country, and so gratifying to all who desire to see the Government brought back to the economy and integrity of the elder administrations, is everywhere admitted."

Next the General made a bold plunge at the delicate question—to him surely—of the national finances. He said, in introducing his remarks on this topic, that, at the assembling of Congress, all its members felt the necessity that something should be done to bring down the rate of interest on the public debt, which so raises the rate of commercial interest as to be ruinous to business undertaking, and to equalize the taxation by which that interest is paid. Growing warm upon the subject he spoke as follows:

"Lawyers, and those not interested in these bonds, save as tax-payers, looking at the letter of the law, were strongly of the opinion that the contract required them to be paid in the same currency which the Government receives for them, and which was created by the same statute which authorizes the bonds. On the other hand, those holding the bonds, with their judgment naturally swayed by their interest, urgently insisted that whatever the contract by the letter of the law might be, that the agents of the Government, brokers or otherwise, who sold the bonds, had made such representations at the time of their sale, as to pledge the faith of the nation to the payment of the bonds in gold. If each could have accorded to the other, honesty of purpose and purity of motive in their several views, the difficulty of adjustment would have been lessened. But a calm and dispassionate statement of the requirements of the statutes, and the letter of the law on the part of one who honestly believed that neither the law nor the nation's faith required these bonds to be paid in gold, and who earnestly sought for a solution of the question consistently with the honor of the country, the safety of the national securities, and their ultimate payment in such manner that the burden might not be too grievous to be borne, and so thrown off by the people, especially as one of the Democratic Party had declared in favor of their practical extinction, was met by the bond-holders and those in their interest, with vituperation, calumny, and calling of hard names, of which 'swindler,' 'repudiator,' and 'cheat,' were comparatively mild terms of endearment. Your representative having given expression to his views as a lawyer upon this topic, came in for his accustomed large share of abuse when such favors were being distributed. * * * The Republican Party will adjust this question. Any other Congress will settle it by simply refusing appropriations to pay the interest, or by attempting to saddle upon the nation an assumption of the rebel debt, backed by the diplomacy of Europe, where so large a proportion of the Confederate loans are held, and where powerful organizations exist with that object. The holder of national securities, therefore, who seeks to divide the Republican Party on this question, will only illustrate anew the fable of the dog dropping the piece of meat in his mouth, which, by grabbing at the shadow in the water, lost the substance."

He declared that he did not seek such a division of the party. After speaking of the scheme to fund the debt which Congress has put on foot, and his indorsement of it, he proceeded to speak on impeachment, reviewing his part in it, and expressing his conviction that the "seven" were influenced to vote as they did either by money or lust for power. He remarked, in this connection, that impeachment failed by the same number of Republican votes as devils were cast out of Magdalen. He expressed his steadfast belief that with the removal of JOHNSON would have come peace, prosperity and harmony; the contest would have been ended; the victory won; and the mission of the Republican Party to guide the country in its upward and onward career of prosperity and glory for a generation, would have been assured. Entering, then, upon a discussion of the present political affairs, he thus pointed out the position of the Republican Party:

"To what, then, does the Republican Party ask your votes in the coming election? To establish an equal distribution of the rewards of labor; equality of right and justice to all men before the law; an equal share in the Government to all; prosperity and stability of business enterprise; the safety and permanency of the pensions of the wounded and the widows and orphans of our soldiers who fought to save the country; safety of the national credit; the diminution of taxation; oblivion of past differences, save when they have culminated in crimes; harmony and union between the States—in fine, all that is embraced in that word which first heralded from on high the redemption of mankind—on earth *Peace*."

And this concerning the Democracy:

"On the other hand, the Democracy present for your suffrages a revival of the contest which was closed by the surrender of LEE at APPOMATTOX; the practical reënslavement or extermination of the colored men of the South; the expulsion or murder of every Union soldier or friend of the country who has remained steadfast there during the war; the abrogation, by force of arms, of the loyal Governments established by Congress in those States; the repudiation of the national debt, as well by oppressive taxation of it as by assumption of the rebel debt; the renewal of civil strife, unless those who have fought to destroy the Government are allowed to control it by their votes, even while unrepentant of treason to its Constitution, or by murder and renewed assassination, if they otherwise fail—in fact, to inaugurate terrible evils brought by sin and death into the world, and named in the single word, *War*."

Having made this declaration, he proceeded to prove, by liberal extracts from Democratic speeches and rebel newspapers, every statement he had made. Then he declared that the only question of the hour was: "Peace or war. Peace under the national banner upheld by GRANT and COLFAX. War under the black flag raised by SEYMOUR and BLAIR."

The next matter taken up was that personal affair between himself and Gen. GRANT. He said:

"My enemies, your enemies, and the enemies of the country, as a means of sowing dissensions in the Republican ranks, have told you that because of personal difference upon military questions heretofore existing between the General of the armies, whom you selected as your candidate for President, and myself, that I should swerve from that path of loyalty to the Republican Party and to the country, which I had marked out for myself at the beginning of this contest seven years ago, and refuse to support that party in the coming election, or at least one of its nominees. These slanderers mistake their man. I shall go as I begun. When the first hostile gun was fired at the flag of the Union in 1861, I marched among the earliest at the head of the men of Essex and Massachusetts for the suppression of the rebellion; and, until the country is restored to that peace and prosperous tranquility which it is her destiny to enjoy, I shall stand march on with the men of Essex and Massachusetts, fighting the enemies of my country wherever and whenever found. Not content, however, with these slanders, finding that I had never wavered in my support of the principles of the Republican Party, they next maligned both Gen. GRANT and myself, by asserting that, to achieve some supposed personal advantage to each, an improper and unworthy agreement as to personal difficulties, some bargain, such as they would have made had they been in our places, had been patched up between us, alike disgraceful to us both. I take pleasure in declaring to you, fellow-citizens, as well in behalf of Gen. GRANT as myself, that nothing of the kind has taken place. A difference in social life, merely, arising from misunderstanding, has been the subject of mutually satisfactory explanation. No more, no less. I shall advocate the election of Gen. GRANT as the man selected by my party, whose patriotism, energy and success at the head of the armies of the United States, in destroying the rebellion in arms, gives satisfactory assurance that he will be able, at the head of the Government, to resist this new phase of the rebellion transferred to civil life; and his administration, devoted to such a patriotic work, shall have the same cordial and hearty support from me that it would have were he my dearest friend."

His closing words were the following:

"The issue is made up—loyalty on the one side, treason on the other. No man can hesitate. The North will again rise up as one man. The soldiers of the Republic will march once more to the rescue. The principles we have fought for shall never be dishonored. The flag we have loved and reverenced shall not trail in the dust. The cause of liberty is our cause, the cause of the country, the cause of oppressed millions throughout the world, as in the past, so in the future, shall triumph more and more forever."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Important Charge by Him to the Grand Jury—The Fourteenth Article and the Public Debt—Offences Against the Revenue Laws.

Chief Justice CHASE, with the District Judge, JACKSON, is now holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, at Parkersburg. The following charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by him at the opening of the Court last Thursday:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You have been selected among your fellow-citizens for your intelligence, your impartiality, and your integrity, to inquire concerning offences against the United States within the District of West Virginia. Your general duties are sufficiently defined by your oath, which binds you under the most solemn obligations to present no one from envy, hatred or ill-will, and to leave no one unpresented from favor and affection. The same oath binds you to diligent inquiry as well as true presentment. You will not acquit yourselves of these obligations by slight or careless investigations. You must not be satisfied by acting upon such cases only as may be brought before you by the District-Attorney or by members of your body, to whom knowledge of particular offences may have come. Your authority and your duty go much further. You may, and you should, summon before you the officers of the Government, and others whom you may have reason to believe possess information proper for your action, and examine them fully. Officers connected with the collection of Internal Revenue, and Assessors and their subordinates may, with special propriety, be thus examined. In respect to the mode and extent of you inquiries, your own good sense will be your best guide. The District-Attorney will always be ready to aid you with information on matters of law, and the Court, also, will take pleasure in responding to any inquiries you may see fit to make. There are three subjects, and, so far as we are at present advised, only three subjects, to which it is necessary to direct your particular attention. The first of these is the faithful execution of the Internal Revenue laws. The war in which the nation has been recently engaged for the preservation of the National Union and Government endangered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is *the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the good faith of the people.* Its inviolable obligation has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation in adopting the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. There are differences of opinion as to the mode of payment required by the American people through their Government, but nobody questions openly, if anybody at all, that *the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in perfect good faith.* The law of the amendment that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the hearts of the people before they made it a part of the Constitution. To provide for the reduction and final payment of this debt, and for the annual expenses of the Government, taxes are necessarily imposed. In other words, the equal proportion to be contributed by each citizen is ascertained by law. He who withholds his just proportion deprives the rest of the people of exactly the amount withheld. His fraud operates as theft. The sum total necessary to meet the obligations of the nation must be raised. Fraud upon the revenue does not reduce that sum, it merely shifts the burdens evaded by the fraudulent upon others who pay their full proportion. All honest men, therefore, have a common cause against the dishonest. You, gentlemen, represent the honest men, and it is your duty to see that no defrauder of the revenue who can be brought to justice escapes merited punishment. The higher in office and the higher in social position the delinquent may be, the more unremitting and searching should be your diligence in inquiry and presentment. Some of the observations just made might be properly enough repeated upon the next topic to which I must invite your attention. I refer to counterfeiting. It is to be regretted that the currency of the country now consists wholly, or almost wholly of paper; but it is not the less important on that account that the people should be protected, as far as possible, against counterfeiting. Whatever the currency of any country may be, payments must be made in it, and exchanges effected through it. It is practically the common measure of values. Whoever imposes a counterfeit dollar on the public robs successively all who take it in payment. Counterfeiting is continuous robbery, and it robs chiefly those who are least able to bear the loss. Occasionally men are defrauded by counterfeit money on large transactions, but the principal sufferers are laboring men, whom it is the peculiar duty of Government to protect from wrong. You will be vigilant, gentlemen, in your investigations concerning this class of crimes. What remains to be said concerns offences against the Post Office laws. Under our benignant system of government the means of cheap and frequent intercourse between the most distant parts of the Republic are provided; relatives and friends separated by the breadth of the continent correspond freely with each other. Correspondence is nearly as cheap as talk—and not only do the mails convey messages of affection, science, and business, they are also the agents of immense pecuniary transactions, by remittances of bills of exchange and small Government money orders. You see at once how important it is that the laws which regulate this vast interchange should be faithfully executed, and we are confident that nothing more is needed to insure your best endeavors to detect and bring to justice all those whose crimes and offences deprive the people of the great benefits which these laws are intended to secure. There seems to be no necessity at this time for further observations from the Court. You will retire to your room, gentlemen, carrying with you, we doubt not, in your retirement, a profound sense of the serious obligations you have taken upon yourselves, to your country and to your God."

HON. C. F. ADAMS.

Resolutions of the Grant Club of Quincy, Mass.—Mr. Adams' Reply.

The Quincy (Mass.) *Patriot* of Saturday publishes the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Republican Town Committee, and the Grant Club of Quincy, on Wednesday evening, July 15.

Whereas, The Republicans of Quincy remember with respect and gratitude the former eminent services and valuable labors of our honored townsman, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in the glorious cause of "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men;" and,

Whereas, The direct result of the triumph of that cause, culminating in the first election of the immortal patriot, ABRAHAM LINCOLN—was the immediate manifestation, by the opposition South, aided and encouraged by a part of the people North, of a spirit of rebellion against the Government, producing the "War of the Rebellion;" and,

Whereas, The spirit of the rebellion and of the old slaveholding caste "still lives," and has recently shown itself, by the union of the active leaders and organizers of said rebellion with their armed citizens and abettors, in a National Convention in the City of New York, in which Convention said rebel leaders were among the most active members, appearing there, not at all in the spirit of loyal, peaceful citizens, desiring the healthy and effectual restoration of the Union of the States, but still in full possession of all the spirit of the old rebellion, of a Government based on color, not on loyalty or manhood, and of total disregard for the political and financial integrity and honor of the nation; and,

Whereas, We have no reason for believing that our distinguished townsman is not still, as of old, an earnest advocate of all the more prominent objects and principles of the Republican Party, as clearly set forth in the platform, which is the basis of action in the present political contest, and which principles are now rendered more conspicuous and important by the recent bold promulgation of opinions and objects of obviously dangerous political tendency by the Democratic Party North, joined by the traitors and leaders of the rebellion from the South; and,

Whereas, Realizing as we do, the eminent services he has rendered to the country during the last seven years, and wishing publicly to manifest our appreciation of these services; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republicans of Quincy, respectfully extend an invitation to Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS to address his fellow-citizens of Quincy and vicinity, at the Town Hall in Quincy, on the political questions of the day, at such time as may suit his convenience.

The foregoing resolutions were transmitted to Mr. ADAMS, with a letter signed by many of his Republican fellow-citizens, and also a letter from the officers of the Grant Club. To these Mr. ADAMS has replied as follows:

QUINCY, July 24, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the reception of your joint letter of the 20th instant, transmitting to me a copy of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the two organizations, highly complimentary to myself, for which I pray you to express to the members comprising the same, my grateful thanks.

The last of the resolutions does me the honor to invite me to address my fellow citizens of this town on the political questions of the day, at such time as may suit my convenience, and that request is reinforced by another paper which bears the signature of many of my esteemed friends and neighbors.

You are perfectly right in presuming that I have in no respect varied in my attachment to the principles I held before my departure from the United States. I am still devoted to the support of the self-evident truth proclaimed in the great declaration of 1776; to the maintenance of our glorious Union, against every enemy, and to the supremacy of the Constitution as our protection against assaults from without as well as from within.

But in respectfully requiring to be relieved from longer service under the Government, my chief motive has been to enjoy some period of respite from activity in public affairs. I have looked forward to my return among you as a season of entire rest, during which I could hope to devote my leisure to my private occupations greatly needing my attention. For me to enter at once into the strife of party politics, after having for so long a period enjoyed the privilege of representing the whole people as making one country, would be forfeiting all the claims which I may fairly make to repose. Farther than exercising my right of suffrage at the proper time, I do not contemplate during this season any variation from my intention to remain in retirement.

Thanking you most cordially for the very kind and friendly terms of your invitation, I remain, very truly, your friend and servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

His Speech at the Enthusiastic Reception Extended to Him in Omaha.

The following is a full report of the speech of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, on the occasion of the grand reception given him at Omaha, on Tuesday afternoon:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: My heart would be cold indeed, if it did not warm toward you this afternoon, for the flattering greeting and welcome you have given me, on my first visit to your prosperous and growing city. I am delighted at looking into so many upturned faces, whose hearts, I trust, are in sympathy with the millions throughout our land. But I came not to speak to you in regard to political issues or the platforms of our day. I had intended a quiet visit with my family, and a journey along the line to the Rocky Mountains to enjoy relaxation and repose after an unusually long and protracted session of Congress, and I said to your Committee that it would be impossible for me to make to you a speech. We had on the cars this evening a conflict between the gentlemen of this town who met and myself, for I thought I had inflexibly determined to pass through your State without attempting to address my fellow citizens. There is one thing in which I differ from the distinguished hero of our country who heads the Republican ticket to-day. In the first place, he is a distinguished military man, and I am not. In the second place, Gen. GRANT never surrendered and I did, and I appear before you rather as a prisoner of war than otherwise. I believe it is a peculiarity with our American people, more than with any other nation on the face of the globe, that whenever they can find a public man traveling on a railway train, or at a depot, or wherever people are, they are determined to extract from him a

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ITALY, (ROME AND NAPLES.) FROM THE FRENCH OF HENRI TAINE. Translated by JOHN DURAND. LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

This is the first of a series of translations by Mr. DURAND from M. TAINE'S works, which Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT propose to issue. The character of the series may be judged from the titles of the remainder: *Italy*, (*Florence and Venice*;) *The Philosophy of Italian Art*; *The Ideal in Art*, &c. M. TAINE tells us in his preface that his "Italy" must be regarded as a journal, with some of its pages missing, and, moreover, entirely personal. It is based on notes taken during what he terms "the *entr actes* of traveling," and consists of the free and untrammeled expression of his individual views on all questions of art, society, religion and politics. As he puts it, it is Italy as seen through a certain instrument, which instrument he thus himself describes:

"Apropos to this, I must begin with somewhat of self-examination; it is prudent to inspect an instrument before making use of it. According to my own experience this instrument, call it what you will, whether soul or intellect, derives greater pleasure from natural objects than from works of art; nothing seems to it to equal mountains, seas, forests and streams. It has always shown the same disposition in other things, in poetry as in music, in architecture as in painting; that which has most deeply impressed it is the natural spontaneous outflow of human forces, whatever these may be and under whatever form they present themselves. Provided the artist is stirred by a profound passionate sentiment, and desires only to express this fully, as it animates him, without hesitation, feebleness, or reservation, the end is served; if sincere and sufficiently master of his processes to translate his impressions accurately and completely, his work, whether ancient or modern, gothic or classic, is beautiful. In this respect it is a brief abstract of public sentiment, of the dominant passion of the hour and country in which it is born; itself a natural work, the result of the mighty forces that guide or stimulate the conflict of human activities.

This instrument thus fashioned has been roaming through history, especially among literary works, and also a long time among works of art,—those only which, through their strong relief, hand down to posterity the being, forms, and personality of man through the engravings and museums of France, Belgium, Holland, England and Germany. Taking a comparative view of its impressions, first and above all come the heroic or ungovernable forces, that is to say, the colossal types of MICHAEL ANGELO and RUBENS; then the beauty of the voluptuousness and joyous feeling of the Venetian decorative art; and then in the same, if not to a greater degree, the tragic and piercing sentiment of truth, the intensity of a suffering visionary imagination, the bold transcripts of human squalor and misery, and the poesy of a misty northerly light in the works of REMBRANDT."

And Italy, viewed through such a lens as that possessed by M. TAINE reveals to the eye of the beholder a thousand new points of interest, while new thoughts on old subjects are suggested on every page. It need scarcely be said that M. TAINE does not confine himself to bare art criticism in the ordinary sense of the words; he writes with brilliance and originality on Italian religion, politics and society in all ages—on all the elements, in fact, that go to form the inner life of an age, and which, when reflected in the work of an artist, constitutes in his eyes that which alone is great in art. In his philosophical speculations on art and its relations to time and locality, he is profound without being transcendental; in his criticism on individual works of art he is subtle without becoming fanciful; and at the same time his reflections and comments on the every-day incidents of Italian life and the more commonplace objects that met his view are full of freshness and individuality. M. TAINE'S lens is a microscope for drawing lessons from little things as well as a telescope for revealing the exalted beauties of art to eyes hitherto closed to them. We cannot leave the subject without throwing out a hint to intending travelers in Italy, that if they are really desirous of entering into the spirit of Italian art, as well as of staring at its outward manifestation, they should take a copy of M. TAINE'S work with them, and, secondly, they should bring it back again. It will cause even the dry bones of the guide books to live in their memory.

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND FROM THE TREATY OF LIMERICK TO THE PRESENT TIME.—Compiled by JOHN MITCHEL. New-York and Montreal: SADLIER & CO.

This History of Ireland, from the time of King WILLIAM III. to the present, is on the plan and in the spirit of ABBE MAC GEOGHEGAN, the able and exasperated Chaplain of the Irish Brigade, who wrote his work in French during his exile—and wrote it with great force and ability. From the antecedents of Mr. MITCHEL, who was in his day the most powerful and effective writer of the Young Ireland Party, and about the worst used by the English Government, one would suppose the canvas of his narrative must be strongly colored, and altogether "more Irish and less nice" than the genius of History would be likely to approve of. But in this compilation, as he calls it, he adopts an even mode of expression, and shows the calmest judgment in the world, delivered in a direct and simple style—knowing very well, probably, that the mere statement of the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland would be forcible enough for every purpose of historic denunciation. His manner, in fact, is very good and very animated—and a good manner was always a strong recommendation in everything and everybody. With all his causes for discontent, he shows himself a very good-humored writer, with a certain light propensity to sarcasm in those parts of his narrative where MACAULEY, in his place, would begin to tomahawk the man under discussion.

In this work will be found, lucidly arranged, the substance of those books written in the last century, or the beginning of the present, by PLOWDEN, CURRY, O'CONOR, ARTHUR YOUNG, BELSHAM, MUSGRAVE, HARDY, HAY, GORDON, CAMPBELL, TONE, MADDEN, and a number of other writers, both home and foreign, on the subject of Ireland, to whom careful reference is made in the notes—things which always give such authentic assurance and satisfaction to the reader. As a *resumé* and new arrangement of wide-scattered and scarce materials and authorities—coming, too, from one who acted such a prominent part in the political history of his day, and understood it so well, with all the remarkable characters and actors belonging to it—it is necessarily a valuable addition to the historic literature of the present generation. It will be found that the historian thinks for himself, and very often refuses to follow those conventional courses of thought which are effective enough in popular essays and the literature of the journals. For instance, he shows that Dean SWIFT was not so true an Irishman as people are fond of supposing. "He had now (1720) been for seven years Dean of St. Patrick's; he had witnessed the enactment of many penal laws against the Catholics. Within hearing of his own Deanery House the Protestant mob, led on by priest-catchers, had dragged clergymen in their vestments out of obscure chapels, amidst the lamentations of their helpless flocks; but he had never, in any of his numerous writings, uttered a syllable of remonstrance against this tyranny." Mr. MITCHEL will not join in the cry about WILLIAM WOOD, the man of the copper half-pence. He thinks his coppers were very fair and reasonable pieces of currency, and himself too much hallooed and laughed at by the man in the Drapier's mask.

Mr. MITCHEL, though expressing his admiration of the genius and courage of GRATTAN, still recognizes the want of a thorough-going consistency in the character of that distinguished man. He says:

"It seems very strange now, that Mr. GRATTAN and his friends should not have perceived the utter failure and futility of their great and famous achievement of '82 for any practical purpose in checking the deadly domination of England. It is strange that he in particular, who had always avowed himself in favor of full emancipation to the Catholics, did not at last come to the conclusion that the only hope of the country lay, not in Parliament, but in preparation for armed resistance by a *united* nation. In short, the wonder is, that it was not GRATTAN himself who invented the association of United Irishmen. He, with his powerful political following, could have given to that organization a consistency and a power such as it never possessed, and might have made of Ninety-eight a greater Eighty-two. But in fact he shunned all extra-parliamentary action, and denounced the United Irish to the last. He was so proud of the achievement of Eighty-two that he never could be brought to see its imperfection. Besides, there grows up in members of Parliament, after some years' habit of working in that body, a kind of superstitious reverence for it; an unwillingness to acknowledge any political vitality out of doors, and a morbid idea that the eyes of the universe are upon that House, or at least ought to be. Here he stood, after eight years of 'independence,' confronting an independent Parliament, of whom one hundred and four were bribed as placemen or pensioners, and about a hundred and twenty more owned by proprietors of boroughs, vainly fulminating his indignant protests against corruption—*all* his efforts to reform any abuse whatever totally defeated—his volunteers well got rid of, and succeeded by a militia under immediate control of the Crown, and a police force in the metropolis to make sure that no popular demonstration should ever again attempt to overawe that 'independent Parliament;' and yet he could not think of admitting the only rational conclusion—that the united people should be organized to take the government out of hands so incompetent or so vile."

But GRATTAN was no lover of revolution. By education and genius he was a friend of English connection, and he justly feared that a reformed Irish Parliament would be ready to assert the equality of the Catholics, and so, by inevitable process, the complete independence of Ireland. For this very few statesmen or patriots of that age were prepared.

ESSAYS ON THE PROGRESS OF NATIONS. By EZRA C. SEAMAN. New-York: SCRIBNER & CO.

Mr. SEAMAN reviews the progress of human affairs from the earliest ages, and sums up its results, pointing out, at the same time, those natural adaptations and aids which necessarily led to the civilization we have inherited or accomplished. His essays, comprehending all the motions and means of artificial society, are very suggestive, presenting those general views and conclusions which are received by our chief social writers and political economists, but which must be always, more or less, the subjects of controversy. The chief merits, however, of this large and well-printed octavo are in the historic summaries of the various nations and their statistics of population, natural products and social progress. It contains the condensed information of many books, very useful for those who wish to refresh or verify their memories and obtain results without the trouble of going to originals or details. It is a convenient "abstract and brief chronicle of the time" for those who need to be *au courant* of the cotemporary history of the world as it comes to us every early morning by lightning. All Mr. SEAMAN'S commentaries on the progress or condition of the various nations will be found interesting; and his comparison of the Hindoos with our own especial people, the Chinese, is rather attractive just now, tending as it does to put us into an increased degree of good humor with Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME and our honored visitors, and with the treaty of commerce and fraternity which they have been accomplishing.

"Almost half of Hindostan, lying in the torrid zone, and seven-eighths of it below the 30th degree of latitude, fully two-thirds of it has a hot climate, and the greatest part of the other third a warm climate. The elevation of the mountains and table-lands of the peninsula is not great enough to moderate the heat of the climate very much. Very little of China lies in the torrid zone; it is interspersed with great chains of mountains, and nearly half of it consists of elevated table-lands; the mountains and the elevation of the table-lands both serving to cool the atmosphere. A very little of China, about Canton, has a hot climate; scarcely one-fourth part of it has a warm climate, and nearly three-fourths of it enjoys a temperate climate.

MURRAY says, 'the Hindoos, though by the action of the climate rendered as black as the negro, have otherwise nothing of the negro aspect.' MCCULLOCH says: 'The European is white, the Hindoo black. The European is taller than the Hindoo, more robust and more persevering. Even in the rudest states of civilization, the European has exhibited a firmness, perseverance and enterprize, which strikingly contrasts with the feeble, slow and irresolute character of the Hindoo. * * * The labor of one Englishman is equal to that of three ordinary Indians. * * * The European is born with an inflexible and comparatively rigid fibre; the Hindoo with a fibre more pliant and soft than that of our women. This distinction, however, is a mere affair of climate, for the quality supposed in this instance to be peculiar to the Hindoo frame, is common to the natives of every warm climate; even creole Europeans, in the very first generation, are distinguished by it. * * * The tallest and most robust, but not the most active, are the inhabitants of the upper portion of the valley of the Ganges.'

The most of the Chinese, living in a cooler climate, have more rigidity and strength of muscle, greater powers of endurance, greater energy of character, and more strength to labor, than the Hindoos. In physical strength and energy of character, the Chinese compare favorably with the French, Italians and other nations of Southern Europe. The inhabitants of Canton and the south of China are not darker than the Spaniards and Portuguese; and the greater part of the Chinese have much lighter complexions.

MCCULLOH says: 'There are at present spoken in India, by the most civilized races, not less than twenty-five distinct languages or dialects, indicating the existence of as many distinct nations; but including tribes more or less barbarous, at least fifty languages, indicating the presence of at least as many distinct tribes. Of the more civilized nations, eight may be said to be distinguished from the rest by some superiority of civilization, as implied in the possession of a national literature, a national alphabet, superior population, superior industry, a greater progress in the useful arts, with the richer and more extensive territory which they are found to occupy.' The most numerous people are the Bengalese, occupying the delta, and the lower portion of the valley of the Ganges; the Hindostanese, occupying the middle and upper portion of the valley of the Ganges; and the Mahrattas, in the central western part of Hindostan. The Hindostanese are said, by MCCULLOCH, to be 'physically and intellectually the most vigorous of all the Indian races.'

Though China is as large as Hindostan, the Chinese all speak the same language, with very little variation; quite as little perhaps as there is in the dialect of the inhabitants of different counties in England; and the written language, which is much more copious than that spoken, is the same throughout China. This indicates, and their annals show, that they have been one people, and formed one nation, under one Government, with the exception of some short intervals, for thousands of years.

The *New American Cyclopædia* states that, from the year A. D. 220 to 260, China was divided into three kingdoms; and into two, from the year 386 to 590 of our era. With these exceptions, the Chinese are supposed to have been united under one Government, for nearly four thousand years. Their union as a people, forming one nation, has contributed to their peace and tranquillity, prosperity and progress.

As to literature, MCCULLOCH says there are in Hindostan no less than eight peoples, forming at some period distinct nations, each having a distinct language and national literature. But their literature is of very little value—consisting mainly of the Vedas, or sacred books and theological learning, works of poetry and the imagination, and the laws of MENU—being deficient in science and learning of a substantial character, and entirely wanting in ancient history—there being no reliable or connected history of any part of Hindostan, previous to the first Mohammedan invasion, in the year A. D. 1000. On the contrary, the Chinese have a literature truly national, all in the same language, rich in history, and the annals of the Empire for about four thousand years; rich also in moral, political and social philosophy and law; containing a large amount of science, and much valuable learning on various subjects.

The Chinese are an eminently practical people, and have been an inventive people—having great independence of mind and originality of thought. They have originated all their useful arts and sciences, laws and institutions, philosophy and learning, and borrowed nothing but their theology. The Hindoos are a simple-minded, credulous and bigoted people, and easily governed by their priesthood—having no independence of mind or originality of thought; and they have never shown any, except what is exhibited in their Vedas, or sacred writings, their system of theology, and the laws of MENU. The latter establish their tyrannical system of caste, to which no people in a cold or temperate climate ever did or ever would have submitted. Submission to such an unjust and tyrannical system of law, furnishes of itself the most conclusive evidence of the intellectual weakness and irresolute character of the people. The Vedas, the statutes of MENU, and the Brahminical and Buddhist systems of theology, all show that their authors had active and contemplative minds, fruitful imaginations, brilliant ideas and fancies, and great craft and depth of thought; but they do not exhibit any great soundness of understanding, nor that practical, philosophical and statesmanlike character, which is shown in the writings of CONFUCIUS, and the laws and institutions of China. The Chinese have never been subjected to the tyranny of caste, nor to the despotism and curse of an ecclesiastical hierarchy—claiming superiority to, and jurisdiction over the civil authorities, as was the condition of the Hindoos for nearly three thousand years."

Miscellaneous Notes.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have just published *Little Dorrit*, making the twelfth volume of their "Autograph" edition of the works of CHARLES DICKENS. As the only authorized publishers of Mr. DICKENS in the United States, TICKNOR & FIELDS take especial pains to give his American readers the best and handsomest editions of his works anywhere to be had. Their "Diamond" and "Library" editions have been for some time complete; they are now publishing the "Autograph," or "Charles Dickens" edition, in two styles—one in handsome purple covers, the other plain exteriorly, and low in price, but both printed from the same plates.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have also just completed the publication of their elegant "Library" edition of the *Waverley Novels*, to which we have frequently referred with commendation. This edition was commenced in response to a general demand for a cheap yet tasteful edition of these novels. It contains all the latest notes and corrections of the author, an ample glossary, and a complete index of all the personages and incidents of the various tales, and some curious additions, especially in *Guy Mannering* and the *Bride of Lammermoor*, being the fullest edition of the novels ever published. The notes are at the foot of the page—a great convenience to the reader. Each volume is illustrated with steel plates, engraved by JOS. ANDREWS, H. WRIGHT SMITH, and FREEMAN, after drawings and paintings by eminent artists, among whom are BIRKET FOSTER, DARLEY, BILLINGS, LANDSEER, HARVEY and FAED. All things considered, the size of the volumes, the clearness and elegance of the type, &c., this is the best edition of the Waverley ever offered to American readers.

—*The Broadway.* The August number completes the first year of this magazine, with a very readable table of contents. With the September number it will appear in an enlarged form, with many attractive features added. The publishers (Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & Co.,) announce that they have engaged the services of several of the most eminent contributors to periodical literature in England and America, and will spare no pains nor expense to make the *Broadway*, in every respect, a first-class magazine.

—*Packard's Monthly* for August gives number two of the sensational paper on the "Wickedest Man in New-York," with an illustration of a prayer meeting in his house. We are sorry to learn that the "Wickedest Man" rather humbugged the excellent but somewhat credulous Mr. DYER, and has not departed from his evil ways as he promised to do. The other articles in this number are good in tone and moderately interesting.

—*The Workshop.* This is very valuable periodical for workmen. It is profusely illustrated with practical drawings of architectural ornamentation, diagrams, &c. Six numbers have already been issued. The agent for the work in this City is E. STEIGER.

—*The New Eclectic.* The August number of this magazine contains the following articles:

Tragedy in the Palazzo Bardello; Juvenile Theatricals; A Nice Correspondent; Phineas Finn, the Irish Member; Dr. Johnson at the Derby; The Woman's Kingdom; The Virginia Cavaliers; Fashion and Religion in Paris; Tennyson and the Queen; Autour de ma Chambre; The Béguines Nunnery at Ghent; Scientific Memoranda; Art Notes; Reviews; New Books; Miscellany; Editorial Note.

The *New Eclectic* is published in New-York and Baltimore. It is conducted with good judgment and enterprise.

—*The Eclectic.* This old favorite with the reading public comes to us this month with the following excellent table of contents:

Don Quixote; Geneva: Its Memories and its Martyrs; Plurality of Worlds; Westminster Abbey, concluded; Studious Women; Terrific Earthquakes; Tragedies of History; The Night-Wanderer of an Afghaun Fort, concluded; Luck in Families; Imposture and Credulity, concluded; The Science of War, concluded; Under the Sea; The Heroes of Indian Service; Hiram Powers; Poetry; Notes on Books; Science; Varieties.

—*The North British Review* for June, republished in America by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., is an interesting and valuable number. It contains the following articles:

1. A Liberal Education—Schools and Universities. 2. Mistral's Mirèio. 3. Saint Louis. 4. Creeds and Churches. 5. Memoirs of Baron Bunsen. 6. The Greek Idyllic Poets. 7. On Sleep. 8. The History of Writing.

—*The American Journal of Science and Arts* for July contains the usual amount of interesting information respecting the subjects to which it is devoted.

—*The American Law Review* for July completes the second volume of this magazine. It has already won great favor with the profession, in all parts of the country, and we are pleased to learn that its popularity is on the increase. The following is the table of contents:

Navigable Rivers; A Code of Private International Law; The Liability of Telegraph Companies; Law of Sales—Warranty and Fraud; The Customs Revenue System; Digest of English Law Reports, for February, March and April, 1868; Selected Digest of State Reports; Book Notices; List of New Law Books published in England and America since April 1, 1868; Summary of Events.

VIRGINIA.

Tour of Gen. Howard—His Address to the Colored People in Richmond—Calm, Christian and Conciliatory Views—Politics—Gen. Stoneman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

That noble Christian and intrepid soldier, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, arrived here yesterday, and has been the guest of Gen. ORLANDO BROWN, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State. The inhabitants of Richmond did not go into ecstacies over the advent among them of the "peer" and companion of Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., in the great "march to the sea," nor were the doors of our wealthiest "Democrats" thrown open to welcome the one-armed hero of the war to "Virginia's proverbial hospitality." By no means. The hospitalities of the "F. F. V.'s" are not to be extended to such "vulgar creatures" as now comprise the leading officers, civil and military, of the United States. Even their pet "the President," was not entertained when he came to see those whom he had so well served. The Head Centre of that greatest of the greatest of Radical abominations, "the Bureau," was scarcely announced by the Press, and perhaps the fact that he delivered a speech would not have been mentioned, had not the opportunity it afforded to misrepresent him been so tempting; and the Democratic papers indulged in abusing the good old gentleman to their hearts' content. They pretended to give the substance of the speech he made last night at Ebenezer Church, without having a reporter present, and as they got their reports second-hand, they are as reliable as hearsay testimony usually is.

The meeting addressed by the General was convened at Ebenezer Church, in the upper portion of the city, and consisted principally of colored persons. Gen. BROWN, Judge BURNHAM and lady, Judge RYE, and a few more prominent white people were, however, in attendance. Like all meetings by this class of our population, the most "religious" order and decorum was preserved—(they are never disorderly or tumultuous)—and the General's remarks partook more of the nature of a sermon than of a speech. He told them of the deep interest the Government and he, as its humble agent, had taken in their welfare, both spiritual and temporal, and asked them to show their gratitude to their country by continuing to be good and faithful, peaceful and industrious citizens, and sound Christians. He was now making a tour of inspection through the South, to inquire into their actual condition, and correct abuses if any had sprung up in the institution, and also to prepare them for the coming of that time when the protection now afforded them by the Bureau would be withdrawn, and they would be left entirely to their own exertions, and to the guidance of their own judgment. They must be prepared to go forth and upon life's great battle-field carve out their fortunes by their intelligence and industry. They would then be free in the real sense of the word, and no longer dependent upon the Government for anything but protection in their rights. They must learn to think and to act for themselves, and to think and act rightly. First of all he would enjoin all to love God and keep his commandments—that while they should take a just pride in self-reliance they must not forget to rely upon Him. As professing Christians, too, it would not do for them, while *not* recognizing every one as a neighbor, to attempt to take the mote out of their brother's eye, while they have a beam in their own. God had for some wise and inscrutable purpose created them black. The Almighty never errs. He never makes a mistake even in the least of things, and the colored man who repines that he has not a white skin commits as in against his Creator. It mattered not with their Heavenly Father what was the color of their skin; if they were but pure in heart he loved them just the same as any other portion of his great human family. In their deportment, too, toward their employers, he counseled Christian meekness and obedience. If they were harsh and used hard words, they must bear in mind that a "soft answer turneth away wrath." He believed the white people of the South loved the black people, and that the latter also cherished the warmest sentiments of affection for their white friends in return. There were ties between them that could not be severed. They had been born and brought up together, and there was no cause for any antagonism of feeling or action. The white people prefer colored labor, hence the failure of all attempts to replace them by immigration. He had seen thousands of evidences everywhere in the South of the kindly feelings that existed between them—had seen the colored girl caress the lips of the white child she was nursing—the little boys of both races playing together in the streets unconscious of any inequality, and at the Tredegar Works and the tobacco factories in this city, and in all branches of business, he had seen them working amicably and pleasantly side by side.

He supposed they would expect to hear something from him about politics. He could only tell them to lean upon the Saviour as the only hope of their salvation, and vote according to their own convictions of right, without regard to the opinion or dictation of anybody. He would forfeit his own self-respect, and justly deserve to lose the confidence of the people of this great country if he should attempt to influence the vote of the humblest among them. A great many false hopes had been held out to them, and they had in the past been deluded by wicked and designing men, who, to further their own ends and obtain their support, had practiced upon their credulity by leading them to believe that they were to receive gifts of lands from the Government, and be otherwise provided for. He hoped if any still were silly enough to cling to such a hope they would dismiss it at once, and go earnestly to work—make money—save it, and buy land for themselves. He also urged upon them the importance of providing clean and comfortable homes for themselves; and of educating their children, and bringing them up Christians—training them in habits of virtue, honesty and industry. He would like also to see them take a more intelligent view of the duties and obligations of religion. They should learn that Christianity does not consist in spasms, shoutings, excitements of a momentary nature, and wild demonstrations of joy—but was something higher, more enduring and more ennobling.

He conjured them to comport themselves in their intercourse with white people in such a manner as to win their respect and confidence, and thus render not only their own condition more agreeable, but that of the white people with whom they were destined to dwell, happier, by removing all apprehensions of troubles or difficulties.

The General spoke calmly and frankly to the people, and he was listened to with the most marked attention. His remarks, of which the above is a mere skeleton, evidently produced a deep impression.

Were all who speak to them to talk in this gently persuasive manner, both Radicals and Democrats, and treat them as sensible and sentient beings, our troubles in the South on the negro question would soon cease. But alas! the whole desire now of the Conservatives seems to be to stir up the race to mutiny—to embitter their feelings against the whites, and especially against the "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," and precipitate a war of races, or, at least, riots and tumults, in order that political capital may be made at the North for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Notwithstanding there is no prospect that Virginia will cast her vote in the Presidential election, the Democrats are working as fiercely as if the result of the contest depended upon their unaided exertions. Pole-raisings are the order of the day, and processions, and barbecues and picnics, and speech-making are getting so common strangers would think our people had "nothing else to do." We have all sorts of Conservatives and Democrats here in the neutral ground. Rebel Democrats, who fought against the Union, and loyal Democrats who fought for the Union, War Democrats and Peace Democrats, Dutch Democrats and Irish Democrats, and last but decidedly least "negro Democrats." What a pity they can't vote! We have Radicals of all descriptions, too, but they keep mostly in the dark. They are not troubling themselves about voting at present, and are only concerned to know when Gen. STONEMAN or Gen. GRANT, or somebody else, intends to enforce the fourteenth amendment and remove all officers disqualified thereby. There are plenty of good, loyal Grant and Colfax men here who can qualify, ready to step into the shoes of the late "leaders in the rebellion." But Gen. STONEMAN, it is predicted, will never move in this matter. He is content with the present *quasi* rebel rule, and doesn't desire to make any changes. The General may be a very good cavalry officer, but there are people here who have very little confidence in him as a financier, since his lamentable failure in the payment of the July interest on the day—after giving assurances that it would be paid. They think him also equally deficient in administrative abilities, and as a politician he is nowhere. Gen. SCHOFIELD is greatly missed in the district by all parties; but there are a good many here who would like to experience about six hours of PHIL. SHERIDAN'S "gentle rule." KAPPA.

Matrimonial Love and Stoicism of the Daughter of an Indian Chief.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 4.

A few days since Wau-ne-pe-wink-a, (Pretty Bird,) daughter of Dandy, head Chief of the Winnebago nation, was at the depot at La Crosse, accompanied by her two fatherless children. While waiting the arrival of the train, one of the children got upon the track of the incoming train, as the train was nearing the depot. Seeing its danger, the mother, regardless of her own life, sprang forward and snatched the child from the very jaws of death. She threw the little one upon the platform, but it was too late to save herself. The rushing locomotive caught her blanket and threw her upon the track. The wheels caught her foot, run over it, crushing the bones to atoms, tearing off the flesh and making a frightful wound. The bone up to the knee was splintered. Such an injury could not but be excruciatingly painful, yet the Indian mother, with wonderful nerve, drew her knife from her belt and, cutting off the loosely-hanging flesh, washed the limb and and bound it up with her own hands, refusing all assistance. Mr. MOORE says that not a feature of her countenance denoted the intense agony she must have suffered during the operation. A physician of La Crosse, arriving at the depot, and examining the injury, said that the foot must be taken off at once to save the life of the woman, but the Indian put on a decided veto, declared that it should not be amputated, and asserted that she would prefer death to being deprived of a limb. The operation she cared nothing about, as those who witnessed her heroism were well convinced, but the idea of losing a limb was so repugnant to the Indian nature that she refused, and no efforts could induce her to submit. The same evening, at her own request, the Indian woman was taken to the Tunnel, where her wigwam was, and where she now lies. She has been carefully attended by one of the tribe, and every day the railway officers at La Crosse send out ice, but her limb shows no sign of improvement. Fever rages through her whole system and her sufferings are indescribable. Still, amid all this agony, dispite all the councils, she peremptorily refuses to allow the only step taken that will save her life. Wau-ne-pe-wink-a is about 30 years of age, and has the finely expressive features of the old chief "Dandy." She is highly regarded by the Indians, who are putting forth all their skill in herbs and charms in the vain hope of saving her. Her father, who is encamped with some of his tribe near the Wisconsin, visited her on Sunday, and after listening to the story, looking at the injury and coolly watching her situation, applauded her decision with a grunt and nod of approbation. Dandy is known among the Indians as one of the most determined and proud-spirited of his race, and the Princess is evidently of the same blood, and prefers a lingering death, full of the most bitter agony, to being a cripple.

WADE HAMPTON AGAIN.

Speech at Aiken, S. C.—He Endeavors to Explain Away His Revolutionary Utterances—The Suggestion from Cautious Democrats that He Has Gone Too Far Influences Even Him.

The Charleston *News* publishes a full report as below of Gen. WADE HAMPTON'S speech at the Democratic meeting in Aiken, S. C., on the 4th inst. Hon. WILLIAM P. FINDLEY presided, and after a prayer had been offered came forward and introduced HAMPTON as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In this eventful crisis of our country's history, it is cheering to know that in every part of our State, and in every quarter of the Union, there is heard the tramp of the phalanx of brave men, who are buckling on their armor in the cause of constitutional liberty, and who are making ready to take an active part in the contest now pending. I reverence the names of PIERCE, BROOKS, HANCOCK, VALLANDIGHAM, HILL, and GORDON, whose names will stand as landmarks upon the hills of fame. God forbid that any of us should pluck a leaf from the laurels which crown their brow, or take away the glory which belongs to them. I am proud that South Carolina claims her place in the picture; that our virtuous mother, the old Palmetto State, stricken and impoverished as she is, can still point to some of her gallant sons in this galaxy of patriots. Of those who are resolved, come wha may, survive or perish, to share her fortunes, *primus inter pares*—first among his equals is one of whom we, as citizens of South Carolina, without any disparagement of others, but confining ourselves to our own family circle, may now say, as our fathers did of WASHINGTON, he is "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It is he who is now to address us on the questions of the day. Allow me to introduce to you one whom all South Carolinians delight to honor—Gen. WADE HAMPTON. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. HAMPTON.

Gen. HAMPTON then came forward and was received with loud and long-continued cheering. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If any one thing can stir my heart more profoundly than another, it is the reception I have met with here and over the whole State. When, after the bitter storm through which we have passed, I come back to my own native land, and see again the men who stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the fight, and extending to me a welcome while they tell me that they believe that I have striven to do my duty, I feel deeply grateful, as does the tempest-tossed mariner who, having escaped shipwreck, enters at last the haven of safety. *The endeavor to do my duty* was the motive that carried me through the years of strife that have passed. I believed when the State called her sons to war it was the duty of every citizen to respond, and I answered promptly to the call. So, likewise, when the State gave the order to sheath the sword, I obeyed the command. I am now fighting for *her cause and her interests* in peace, as I fought for them in war; and, fellow-citizens, in my opinion, grave as was the struggle in which we were then engaged, and terrific as have been the consequences to us in many places, the interests involved in the contest in which we are now engaged are even more momentous. I believe that upon the success of the cause depends the life or death of the Constitution, and that if we are successful we can reëstablish the Government of the Constitution and Union. But if we fail, if the Democratic Party fails, then, in my opinion, we shall see the great Republic of WASHINGTON go down into that grave which has closed over so many of its predecessors. I believe that it is the duty of every man to strike again for his altar, fireside and country.

REVISED REPORT OF THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

You have all doubtless heard of the Convention which recently assembled in New-York. When the South was invited to take part in its deliberations, I made up my mind that every Southern State ought to be represented, feeling that we ought to meet the Democracy of the North face to face, to talk with them, and show that we were earnest and sincere in our protestations. I am glad to say that my expectations were more than fulfilled. We were met on all sides and by all classes with the most cordial kindness and most generous consideration. They all welcomed us back, encouraged us with the highest hopes, and assured us that they would stand by us, and that they intended to secure the victory. Not only were we so met by the delegates in the Democratic Convention, but also by the members of another Convention, who, if any distinction can be made where every welcome was so warm, met us even more cordially than the others. This Convention was composed of men who had fought us for four years, and had met us on more than one hundred bloody fields. They came to us not as enemies, but as friends, and, extending to us the hand of friendship, they said: "*You* were fighting for *your States* as *we* were fighting for *our States*. You believed that you were right as we believed that we were right. We fought only for the Union and Constitution, and now believing that our ends are gained, we wish once more, standing by the altars of our country and around our country's flag, to fight in the cause of the Constitution, liberty and free government." They extended to us the right hand of fellowship; and I, who yielded to none in my devotion to the Lost Cause—I who believed that our cause was right—accepted for myself and my people that right hand of fellowship in the same spirit in which it was offered. I told them that we were speaking in no double tongue—that when we said war we meant war, and when we said peace we meant peace. This was the way in which we were met in New-York; and when all difficulties were kindly smoothed away, we had but to consult together and determine upon the principles and platform on which we all might stand and work together with unity of purpose and feeling. As you probably know, one delegate from each State was appointed to form a committee for preparing the platform. When we—for I had the honor to be one of that committee—met and entered upon the discussion, there appeared many points of difference. Though aiming at the same end, there were different means that might be chosen. We discussed the platform one whole night, as men who had the same interests and the same cause at heart. We discussed the matters as brethren, and not one harsh word was spoken. There were men of the North, of New-England, the West and the South, and all, without one dissenting voice, announced the noble platform on which we stand. This platform was submitted to the Convention, and there, too, it was adopted without a dissenting voice; and we now call upon you, the whole South, and the whole Union, to come forward and ratify it with the same unanimity with which it was ratified in New-York.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

What, gentlemen, is that platform, and what are those principles? We declared that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Unconstitutional, because they subverted the free Government under which we lived, and in this Union, founded on the consent of the governed, subjected ten States to the power of the bayonet; because they stripped the Chief Magistrate of his legal authority, and on important questions had deprived the Supreme Court of its rightful jurisdiction, had threatened to strip the Court of all its power. *When that Court had decided that these acts were unconstitutional*, Congress interfered, extended its hand, and would not allow the decision to be declared until after the Presidential election. We of the South had not done more than to say that their acts were unconstitutional, had asked for a decree of the Supreme Court, and were prepared to submit in good faith, had the decision been adverse to our cause. We declared the Reconstruction acts revolutionary, because they revolutionized the Government of the country, because they had placed ten States under a military despotism, because they threatened the subversion of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land, and because the party now in power in Congress intended through them to retain by force what they had acquired by frauds.

A DEFINITION OF PEACE.

Will not the Radical Party which proposes to seize the Government meet us with the base and bold imposition of charging us with being revolutionary? No later than yesterday I saw that the Radical Press had denounced me as a rebel and revolutionist on account of something I had said. Now I defy them to put their finger on one word, or a single place in which I have said anything that can be so construed. I said in Charleston that the plank denouncing the Reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, was one which we had put there; and I say so again. This is not the first instance in history in which a party intending to seize the Government and overthrow the liberties of the people has charged its opponents with its own designs. We are not seeking revolution. We only ask for our States the same rights that Massachusetts enjoys. We merely demand the right to regulate our own affairs. We do not seek war. We want peace, to build up our desolate places, to restore our altars, to regain our prosperity, to bring forth our energies, and to reëstablish upon a firm foundation the Republic of our fathers. This is what we want, and it is only that which we aim at. The Radical Party charges us with being revolutionary. They say, through their standard-bearer, let us have peace. Now, fellow-citizens, what kind of peace? There is one kind of peace which comes from the Godhead itself—the peace which passes all understanding. There is another peace where the white-robed angel, after the din of war has ceased, broods over the smiling land, and declares that all are brethren once more. But there is yet another peace—the peace which the kite gives to the dove, the wolf to the lamb—the peace of death. Let the Radical rule be firmly fixed, let them once grasp the reins of Government, and that peace of death will prevail forever in this fair land of ours. Not only here will it prevail, but from Maine to California, from the Atlantic to the Gulf. The peace of death—because that Government for which our fathers fought would go down in blood, anarchy and confusion, and upon its ruins would arise the empire of the despot. It is then in the interest of peace that I speak to you here. I wish to disabuse the minds of people here, and of my friends at the North.

THAT DINNER IN NEW-YORK.

It was my good fortune when in New-York to dine in company with many Federal and a few Confederate officers. Among them were some of the most distinguished Federal Generals—EWING, STEEDMAN, GRANGER and others. After dinner they called on our Southern people and drew them out in after-dinner speeches. I was called on, and I spoke with the same frankness with which I now speak to my own people. I told them that at the commencement of their difficulties there were some of the leading men of my own section who thought that I was lukewarm in the cause. I told them that I believed that there would be a war, and that when it came I intended to do my share of the fighting. I was here interrupted by one of the Federal Generals, who exclaimed in very good humor, "By God! I think you did do your part." [Cheers.] I said that I had gone into the war because I believed that I was right, and I now declare that I was, in all sincerity, one of the warmest advocates in the interests of peace. I desired it from the bottom of my heart. I was not speaking with a false or double tongue, but in perfect sincerity and frankness. There were the soldiers whom I had fought. They said they had rather believe men who had *fought for their country*, and who now were willing to declare past issues dead, and who were willing to stand upon a common platform, than they would the men who now professed to be more violent than when the war was raging. [A voice, "I had a boy who served under you."] Yes, I had many brave men from Barnwell in my command. That was one reason why I came here to-day. There were many of them who entered the war with me, and with me sheathed their swords when the war was over. I wanted to see them and thank them and their kinsmen for all that they had done. I wanted to tell them that their old commander had not forgotten them, and that the ties of battle were as strong as any tie on earth; that I wanted them to be good soldiers in the interests of peace as they had been good soldiers in war; that I wanted them to close up their ranks, as they had often done, and, moving shoulder to shoulder, press on to an assured victory. They will listen to me as they always did, for they know that I always recognized merit, whether it was found under the braided collar of the officer, or the tattered jacket of the private soldier. They know that I always treated them as brethren—as men having the same interests as myself—and that I now advise them candidly and in all sincerity.

CURSES FOR THE ADVOCATES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Fellow-citizens—There are many topics on which I have not touched. I only wished to have a family talk with you, to thank my people for their kindness and to adjure them to be true and firm. I want you now to consider the reconstruction of South Carolina, accomplished by three years of Radical rule. In Columbia you can see what is called the Legislature of South Carolina. When I served in the Legislature we received three dollars per day, and we tried to finish our work as soon as possible. The distinguished gentlemen who now fill our places find their time so valuable that they cannot work for less than six dollars a day, with double mileage, and taking four times as long to do the work. That body, which was once characterized by wisdom, honor, patriotism and all the high virtues, is now only known as ignorance, guided by malignity. I did not know the degradation, my imagination could not depict the humiliation to which our State could be reduced, until I saw SAWYER and the renegade TOM ROBERTSON filling the places once occupied by CALHOUN, MCDUFFIE and HAYNE. I did not think that the colored people of the State themselves would do this, nor do I now believe that they would if they had been consulted. Look now at the Bench, and see the seat once dignified by Chief Justice DUNKIN now occupied by a man who turns his back upon the State and the men who through a long series of years have given him more honors than he deserved. Look at your own fellow-citizen, (Judge ALDRICH,) who would not "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning," who retired into private life rather than obey the orders of a military satrap, whose place was filled by ZEPHANIAH PLATT; and it is one of the few bright spots in the operations of reconstruction, that its completion has removed this creature from office. I can make excuses for the Radicals who only take the votes of the colored people that they may thereby obtain both money and place. In this they are true to their natures and true to their instincts. Like the birds of prey they pounce down upon the carcass that they may satiate their ravenous greed. But when I think of any South Carolinian, who should have the instincts of a Carolinian, who has drawn his nourishment from the breast of a Carolina mother, who has received at the hands of the State all that she can give, when such a man turns his back upon his State, I cannot find words in which to denounce him.

On for a tongue to damn the slave,
  Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave,
  And blasts them in the hour of might.

His country's curse, his children's shame,
  Bereft of virtue, peace and fame,
May he at last, with lips of flame,
  On a parched desert thirsting die.

And when from earth his spirit flies,
  Just Prophet! let the damned one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
  Beholding Heaven and feeling Hell.

SMOOTH WORDS FOR THE NEGROES.

I now want to say a few words to the colored people, of whom I am glad to see many here. I believe, and I have told them that, if the interests of the white man are at stake, theirs are even more in jeopardy. If the worst comes to the worst, the white man can gather his household gods and carry his sorrow and his suffering to another land. But, before the black man can go away, he must make money enough. Even then there is no place in which he would be treated as well as he is here. If he goes to the North or Northwest he will be met as an enemy. I assert, and I have before this expressed, my willingness to grant more rights to the colored people than any Northern State has shown a willingness to grant in the recent elections. I feel that the interests of the black men and the white men of the South are bound up together. I feel that the black men are Southern men, that we were born upon the same soil, and that we have lived our past lives together. I know that as the white man prospers so will the black man prosper. I know that if the white man becomes poor and broken down the black man will share the same fate. The Radicals have made them many promises, but when they had got what they wanted they allowed the colored people to whistle down the wind and shift for themselves. I tell you that if you are so unfortunate as to draw the line between the white people of the South and yourselves you will soon find that you have no friends at all. The white men will bring other white men into the country who will work cheaper than the colored man. In a few years they will have occupied every foot of ground where you now dwell. They will be hired to the owners of the land, and gradually, but peacefully and surely, they will spread over the country, and the colored man will be driven out, and will disappear as the Indian has disappeared before the onward march of the white man. It is the law of God, and it will be so as sure as there is a God in heaven. I believe that the colored man can do great good in this country. We know him and he knows us. We recognize his freedom fully. It is to our interest that he should make good crops and receive good wages. Even if we were not actuated by old acquaintance and friendship, our interests would compel us to look after his welfare. And for their welfare, we advise them *to help us drive away the Radicals and scalawags who are in our midst*. My colored friends, do as was done in Mississippi. There the colored majority was greater in proportion than it is here, but the colored men came to the support of their only friends, swept over the State, and voted down the reconstruction constitution by a majority of 10,000. That is what you will do here, although perhaps not now. You will find that Radical promises of forty acres of land and a mule will come to nothing. They will give you a piece of land six feet by three feet, enough to bury you in; but you will get no more except as other people do, by buying and paying for it.

AND COMPLIMENTS FOR THE LADIES.

I desire once more, my friends and fellow-citizens, to say that I am glad to be with you, and I desire to ask the fair women whom I see around me to help us in the coming fight, as they did in the fight now passed, during which they gave up all that they had to assist the soldiers of their country. Maid, mother and wife devoted all their energies in sustaining the cause in which their fathers or sons were engaged. But I would prefer to speak of your women now in words which paint their deeds more beautifully than I could hope to do:

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
  And, smiling, all her pain dissembles,
The while beneath the drooping lash,
  One pearly tear-drop hangs and trembles
Though Heaven alone records the tear,
  And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
  As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The mother who conceals her grief,
  As to her heart her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
  Kissing the patriot boy she blesses;
With no one but her secret God,
  To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
  Received upon the field of honor.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
  Mid little ones who weep and wonder,
Then bravely speaks her parting word,
  Although her heart be torn asunder;
Doomed nightly, in her dreams to hear
  The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
  Was poured upon the field of battle.

Gentlewomen of South Carolina! I again thank you for all that you have done, and beg of you to give us still your encouragement and help. Tell all your kinsmen to go earnestly into the fight. Adjure them by all they hold dear, never to falter or tire. Remind them that in Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, they were ministered to, as I was, by the women of the South; and tell them that upon the manner in which they do their duty now depends the future fortunes of their mothers, their sisters and the whole suffering South.

The Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 3.

Dr. O. J. NOYES, President of the Mississippi and Lake Borgne Railway Company, last evening read to the Chamber of Commerce an interesting address descriptive of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, commenting at length on the futility of the proposed Bayou Manchac route to the sea, the earnestness with which the West had investigated the channel showed conclusively it demanded an outlet that was entirely free from the obstructions presented by the bar of the Mississippi. Being rich and powerful, it would insist on the consummation of some plan were it possible. In order to meet this demand, the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company determined to open a passage from the head of English Turn to Lake Borne. They had commenced the work in good faith, with all the necessary capital, and expected to have the canal ready for use on the 1st of September, 1869. It had been pronounced feasible by the ablest engineers in the State. The portion of the lake selected as the outlet had a constant depth of eighteen feet of water, and a safe anchorage under lee of the islands. They proposed to keep this stage of water constantly in the canal. The work consisted in cutting through two miles and a half of earth, and digging out the same distance of bayou. The current of the Mississippi, instead of being a hindrance, would aid in the design, and pass through the canal with a rapidity that would keep it free from deposits. The remainder of his address was devoted to the immense advantages this saving in the cost of transportation would be to the entire West and South, and the great consequent impetus that would be given to trade. In proof of this, some very interesting statistics were given of the amount expended in drayage alone.

Resolutions were passed by the Chamber of Commerce indorsing the plan as being in every way feasible and calculated to be of the greatest benefit to shippers and to those who interested themselves in perfecting the work.

STEAMBOATS BURNED.

Four Steamers and a Model Barge Destroyed by Fire at Cincinnati—Loss about One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 7.

One of the largest steamboat conflagrations that has visited this city for a number of years occurred at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a short distance this side of the Marine Railways, in Fulton. A large number of steamers, including several of the finest that navigate the Western waters, were moored alongside of each other, extending from the marine ways to within a short distance of the city wharf, some undergoing repairs and being fitted up for the Fall trade, while the others were laid up for want of business. Four of these steamers, namely, the *Delaware*, *Potomac*, *Ezra Porter* and *Pine Grove*, were lying but a short distance apart, when it was discovered that the *Delaware* was on fire. An alarm being given immediately, the boat hands, policemen and citizens who were apprised of the conflagration set to work endeavoring to quench the flames, but, the wind being very strong, they strove in vain.

The fire, which broke out in the engine-room of the *Delaware*, was first discovered by Mr. SHERER, watchman of the *Ezra Porter*, who immediately ran aboard of the *Delaware* and called her watchman. He then returned to the *Porter*, which, by this time, had caught fire aft of the wheelhouse. The flames, rushing through the *Porter's* deckroom, caught in the *Potomac's* railing. The mate and carpenter of the *Potomac* had cut the lines of that boat and tried to pull her out of danger, but her head swinging down, caught on the logway of a saw-mill, and held her with her stern resting against the *Pine Grove*, and communicating the fire to that boat. Soon all were enveloped in the destructive embrace of the "fire fiend," with no earthly chance of saving them. The barge *Sunshine* was made fast to the stern of the *Ezra Porter*, and an attempt was made to cut her loose, but the flames spreading so rapidly she was abandoned to her fate; the lines that held her parted, and she drifted down alongside of the *Bostona*, and for a time threatened destruction to that steamer, but by the almost superhuman efforts of the watchman and others, the barge was swung around and went adrift. As it was, the *Bostona* was considerably scorched. The *Cheyenne*, lying above the *Potomac*, was saved by the exertions of her watchman and those of the boats destroyed, who pulled her up out of reach of the flames. It is impossible to conjecture how the fire originated, but the supposition is that it was work of incendiaries, as there had been no fire, nor even a light of any kind used on the *Delaware*, for three days previous. The total loss will probably amount to $100,000, and the insurance upon the four boats will, perhaps, reach $70,000.

The *Delaware* was a stern-wheel steamer, and was built some time ago, by parties in Pittsburg. She is valued at $5,000, and is covered by insurance, the exact amount of which we were unable to ascertain. She is owned by Messrs. W. & D. RHEINHART and Capt. R. CALHOUN, of Pittsburg. The *Ezra Porter* was apparently a new boat, having been built but a short time ago at Pittsburg. She is valued at $30,000, and is insured for a small amount in Pittsburg offices. Her owners are J. H. PORTER, her commander; U. PORTER, Jr., clerk; M. W. BELTZHOOVER, and R. C. GRAY. The *Pine Grove* was also a new boat, and was lately purchased by the Nashville Packet Company; but as there has not been enough water in that stream to allow her to navigate it, she was laid up to await a rise. She also was a stern-wheeler. Her value is estimated at $15,000, and has insurance for $9,000 in the following offices in this city: Enterprise, $2,000; agnolia, $2,000; Boatmen's, $2,000; Queen City, $1,500; Crescent, $1,500. The *Potomac* was a regular Wheeling and Cincinnati packet, leaving this city every Friday during high water. She had just been put in thorough order, having been newly furnished and painted, and received the addition of a pair of new and beautiful chimneys. About $3,000 had been expended in preparing her for the Fall business, and she was to have resumed her regular trips to-day. She was but three years old, having been built at Wheeling, W. Va., in November, 1865. She was owned by Capt. CHARLES MUHLEMAN, who had command of her; CHRIS. G. YOUNG, her clerk; GEO. PEPPERS, mate; BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO., of Wheeling; Capt. THEODORE FINK and THOMAS REED, Esq., of Wheeling, and others. She was valued at $32,000, and 11-16ths of the boat is insured in the following offices for $16,500: Boatmen's, $3,500; Citizens', $5,000; Crescent, $3,000; and National, of Wheeling, for $5,000. The balance of her insurance is in Wheeling offices, but the amount can not be ascertained at present. Her day in the trade will be promptly replaced by a new and large side-wheel steamer, which her owners propose to commence building immediately. The barge *Sunshine*, which was attached to the *Ezra Porter*, and also destroyed by the fire, was owned by Captain WM. GREGG, and valued at $1,800. She is insured for $1,500 in the Queen City office. The men in charge of the different boats lost all their clothing. The carpenter of the *Pine Grove*, Mr. FIELDS, who was living with his family in a small flatboat moored alongside the *Pine Grove*, seems to be particularly unfortunate. A short time since his little daughter fell overboard from the *Telegraph*, and was drowned, and now he has lost everything, and is thrown out on the world with his helpless family, entirely destitute. A movement is on foot to raise sufficient money to enable him to provide for his family until he can get employment.

California Immigration Association.

The following address to the people of California, which we find in the papers of that State, will possess interest to those in the East who are contemplating removing to the Pacific coast:

To the People of the State of California:

Every steamer from the East brings us scores of citizens, with their families and the accumulations of years of industry, or the remnants of fortunes swept away during the late civil war. Very many of them have been accustomed to an agricultural life, and desire to engage in the occupation of farming or stock raising here. The stories of the richness of our soil, the generous hospitality, the indefatigable industry and enterprise of our people, have led them hither to build their homes among us. To make these immigrants feel that they are coming among friends who are ready to extend to them the hand of fellowship, we have organized in this city the California Immigration Association, the object of which is to collate all reliable information as to the various products of the different sections of our State, the prices of land, the facilities to market, the location and quality of lands still subject to entry, the profits in raising grain or stock, or in cultivating the grape in different counties of the State, and such information relative to lands for sale or lease as will enable the immigrant, without unnecessary delay or needless expense, to purchase or lease a home anywhere in the State at the lowest market rate without the employment of middle-men, with a full knowledge of its adaptation to the business he designs to follow. The affairs of the Association will be conducted solely for the purpose of filling our valleys and foot-hills with a class of population most needed by the State, and not for the accomplishment of any mercenary or selfish end. We believe that some organization of the kind which we propose is necessary; and that, coöperating with the California Labor Exchange already established, it will be of great benefit to the State; that whereas now we raise annually 20,000,000 bushels of grain, 12,000,000 pounds of wool and 10,000,000 gallons of wine, that by giving proper encouragement to the population now arriving among us, all the arable land in our State would be very soon placed under cultivation and the product of all these great staples be increased fourfold, thereby adding to the wealth of California and the future prosperity and commercial greatness of San Francisco. As the California Immigration Association must depend for its force and efficiency upon the voluntary contributions of our citizens, we invite the coöperation of all in this splendid charity—not alone because it is calculated to befriend the stranger arriving here, but because it also hastens the day when California shall assume the position where, upon the columns of the future, by the hand of destiny, her name has already been written—the peer of any of her sisters in wealth, refinement and population; unrivaled in the variety of her products, the beauty of her gardens, the magnificence of her cities and the salubrity of her climate.

President, Ben. Holladay; Vice-Presidents, John Middleton, J. M. McDonald, J. B. E. Cavallier; Treasurer, Edward Martin; Secretary, W. F. Williamson; Directors—Geo. Hearst, D. D. Colton, Chris. Reis, Frank Tilford, C. F. Mebius, M. S. Skelly, P. J. White, J. A. McClelland, J. O. Rountree, A. Hayward, Chas. E. McLane, Sol. A. Sharp, Joseph G. Eastland, Thomas E. Farrish, Ben. E. Harris, I. Friedlander, A. Wasserman, J. R. Jarboe, Wm. Dunphy, Selden S. Wright, Frank McCoppin.

Troubles of a Bank in Canada.

From the Montreal Telegraph, Aug. 7.

Another Upper Canada Bank is in hot water. At the annual meeting of the Gore Bank the directors were constrained to admit that 27½ per cent. of the capital stock had been lost; and, as the President declared at the last meeting that there was dollar for dollar of assets and stock, it is only charitable to suppose that this great loss has occurred within twelve months. It would seem, too, that three-fourths of the losses occurred at the head office, only about $56,000 having been lost at the branches. The bulk of the loss seems to be represented by $109,000 of BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.'S own paper, and a sum of $80,000 lost with the Bank of Upper Canada. This state of things threw the blame heavily on the shoulders of the Directors. One of them, Hon. Mr. MILLS, said he knew nothing of this heavy balance of the firm of BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO. To this the manager told him very sharply that if he did not know, the fault was his own, for a statement was placed before him once a fortnight. The President, Mr. STREET, very candidly admitted that there had been bad management, and suggested for himself, as the Directors declined to recommend the adoption of any course, that they should suspend the payment of all dividends for three or four years when the 27½ per cent. should be made up. The Directors showed their discretion in not offering advice, for the stockholders forthwith manifested their appreciation of the value of the Directors' services by electing almost a totally new Board, the Vice-President alone being reëlected. Nor was the prop-

cession of Mr. STREET adopted. The stockholders finally adopted the resolution proposed by Mr. MURRAY, of Montreal, by which the whole Bank affairs will be examined by persons totally disinterested in giving a false gloss of prosperity to the concern, and by which also time will be given to devise the best means for reëstablishing the affairs of the Bank on a satisfactory basis.

American Christian Association in Paris.

The following circular emanates from the "Young Men's Christian Association" of Paris, an institution six months old, whose objects are certainly deserving of commendation:

TO AMERICAN CHRISTIANS.

A "Young Men's Christian Association" has for the last six months been in operation in Paris, organised for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of the temptations which so peculiarly assail young men, and especially Americans, in that great city. This Association has already earnest and zealous members, and is faithfully supported by American and English clergymen residing or sojourning in Paris; its reading rooms are a meeting ground, where all necessary information as to what to seek and what to avoid may be obtained, and where, it is hoped, a proper guidance and restraint in the association of its members must accrue to the benefit of all who are willing to take advantage of its assistance. This organization needs aid to enable it to carry out its objects, and hopefully appeals to all those in the United States who are interested in them.

Subscriptions are solicited, and may be left with Messrs. MCGINNIS, BROTHERS & SMITH, for the "Young Men's Christian Association, Paris."

Several glovers have been tried by the Paris Correctional Police for the exercise of what they call a custom of the trade, designated by the name of *gratte*. A wholesale glover delivers to a workman a quantity of kid skin, which he considers sufficient to make three pairs of gloves. The workman says that it by his skill he can contrive to turn out three pairs of marketable gloves from the skin, and yet reserve enough to make a fourth, he is entitled to keep that fourth pair for himself. A great deal of evidence was gone into to show that this custom—certainly more honored in the breach than the observance, and which fully accounts for the "breaches" which afflict purchasers of Paris gloves—is really sanctioned by long usage. The Court gave a severe, and it may be hoped an effectual check to the practice by a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment against some of the workmen, and of a year's imprisonment and more against several of the receivers of their stolen goods.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the night watchman employed to watch the store of GEORGE SAMUELS, at No. 135 Grand-street, heard the sounds of persons moving in the yard attached to those premises. As he had reason to believe that a burglary was contemplated, the watchman gave an alarm, which was responded to by Roundsman KNIGHT, of the Fourteenth Ward Police. With the assistance of Office LEWIS, then on post, the roundsman succeeded in arresting GEORGE RICHARDSON, of No. 159 Mott-street, and GEORGE DAVIS, of No. 19 Crosby-street, whom they found in the yard under suspicious circumstances. Some burglar's tools were subsequently picked up near the scene of arrest, and the prisoners were locked up over night at the Spring-street Police-station. When arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Toombs, during the forenoon, the accused were remanded for examination.

THE HOWARD MISSION.—The Howard Mission for little wanderers is now enjoying its usual Summer vacation, but the Sabbath-schoolroom is still kept open for the use of teachers and children who may feel like attending. Yesterday afternoon there were nearly 300 scholars, several teachers, and a large number of visitors present. Mr. ARNOLD presided, and Prof. PERKINS directed the music, which was of an excellent character. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. JONES, SHERWIN, and HOWLETT, of Washington, D. C., and BRECKENRIDGE, of Indiana, and BENNETT, of Weehawken. It is expected that Mr. VAN METER will be at the Mission next Sabbath, as he left England on Thursday last, and it is the purpose of the school to give him a fitting reception.

RECKLESS DRIVING BY A CAR-DRIVER.—On the 6th inst. JAMES CASEY, a little boy, was run over in Park-row by car No. 73 of the Avenue B and Dry Dock line, driven by MURTAGH MALONE, who was arrested by Officer HUGHES, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. MALONE was locked up to await the result of the child's injuries, and he was arraigned yesterday before Alderman COMAN to answer a charge of reckless driving, preferred against him by GORDON C. ABBEY, of No. 218 South Fifth-street, Jersey City, who witnessed the occurrence, and testified that the prisoner and another car-driver were racing when the accident occurred. The accused was remanded. The Coroners were subsequently notified of the death of the boy, and an inquest will be held to-day.

A THIEF AND RECEIVER.—NATHANIEL W. SWIFT, employed by a laundryman living in Jersey City, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer MCAULIFFE, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a quantity of linen and other articles of apparel, valued at $40, from his employer, and disposing of the same to JOSEPH BURNETT, of No. 20 Baxter-street, who was also arrested as a receiver of stolen goods. As the name and residence of the laundryman could not be ascertained yesterday, Alderman COMAN granted a temporary commitment, in order that inquiry might be made.

FUNERAL OF ALDERMAN BANTA.—The funeral of the late Alderman SOLOMON BANTA, took place yesterday morning from his residence, No. 58 Perry-street. He died on Wednesday last of cancer in the mouth, aged 67. He was Alderman from the Ninth Ward eight years ago, but has since then followed his pursuit as a builder, and held no political position. The funeral service was read by Mr. VAN HOUGHTON, of the Reformed Dutch Church, who added a short address. The remains of the deceased were taken to the New-York Cemetery at Hackensack.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—On the 4th inst. BRIDGET KELLY, of No. 9 Mulberry-street, had a quarrel with BRIDGET LYONS, an inmate of the same premises, when she was assaulted and stabbed in the arm and cut in the head with a sharp knife. The wounds were so severe that KELLY had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she remained until yesterday, when she appeared before Alderman COMAN and preferred complaint against LYONS, who was under arrest. The belligerent BRIDGET was locked up for trial and the convalescent BRIDGET returned to her home rejoicing.

ALLEGED POCKET PICKING.—Early yesterday morning as THOMAS CANAVAN, of No. 406 East Eleventh-street, was sitting on a door-step in the Fourteenth Ward, by the side of JAMES WILSON, he lost $8 in cash and two door-keys, which were in his pocket at the time. Officer LEWIS arrested WILSON, and found the stolen property in his possession, so the prisoner was brought before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, and fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED.—Officers MAYHER and MORRIS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, were, on Saturday night, assaulted by a gang of rowdies, on the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, when Officer MAYHER was knocked down and brutally beaten on the head and face. Other officers heard the disturbance, and on approaching the gang, succeeded in arresting JOHN FRAZER, the others escaping. Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Court, committed the prisoner for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

A WOMAN CATCHES A THIEF IN HER BEDROOM.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning WM. GERAGHTY, aged 25 years, was arrested by Officer HARNEY on a charge of entering the room of Mrs. CATHARINE FALLEN, in Edge's Building, No. 82 Essex-street, Jersey City, and stealing a pocket-book containing $5 50. At the examination before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday, Mrs. FALLEN stated that her husband works at night, and usually returns home at 2 o'clock in the morning. About that hour she was awakened from a doze by some person moving about, and, after calling her husband's name twice without receiving any response, she looked and saw the prisoner crawling along on his hands and knees in her bedroom. Mrs. FALLEN sprung out on the floor, seized the intruder by the hair of the head, and her lusty screams soon brought to her assistance Officer HARNEY, besides collecting a crowd of nearly 200 people in front of the house. GERAGHTY, in his efforts to get away, struck his female captor a blow on the cheek, and made paper rags of her night-dress. The wallet and money which had been taken from Mrs. F.'s dress pocket in the other room, was found under the edge of the carpet in the bedroom. The accused, who has recently served a term of imprisonment for shoplifting, was committed to jail to await trial.

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—The Trenton Hose Company, of which Mr. JOHN BIGELOW is foreman, will leave Trenton this morning, on the 6:48 o'clock train, on an excursion trip to Lynn, Mass., returning on Saturday next. On arriving at Jersey City to-day, they will be received by Diligent Company, of that place, and conducted by special steamer down the Bay to view the fortifications and other points of interest. After dinner they will leave New-York by the Bristol boat for Boston, where they will be received on the following morning by Steam Fire Engine Company No. 6, who will care for them until their departure for Lynn, which will take place on the same afternoon. It is expected that the tour will be one of an unusual degree of pleasure to this popular company.

ATTEMPTING TO TAKE LIFE.—A man named MICHAEL NORTON, laborer, aged 30, was arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Officers MCHORNEY and NEVIN, of the Jersey City Police, charged by JAMES FARLEY with attempting to take his life by firing two shots at him with a pistol. Upon the prisoner being subsequently arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE, FARLEY refused to press the charge, assigning as a reason that the prisoner had a large family, who would suffer if he was imprisoned, and further, that NORTON was drunk when he committed the act. The Recorder having no other alternative, discharged the prisoner.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—A boy named BAKER, residing in Oak-street, Elizabeth, attempted to jump on a Central Railway train at that place, on Saturday noon, fell under the wheels and had both legs severed above the knees, and resulting in death a few hours subsequently.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
42—Millnor vs. Shail.	92—Miltzenstein vs. Fiske, Jr.
56—Leftchild vs. Connolly, &c.	

Call No. 175—The People vs. Connolly, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

MARINE COURT—COURT NOTICE.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be held; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

BANKING CAPITAL—TAXATION BY THE STATES—NATURE OF THE TAX—IT MAY BE IMPOSED WITHOUT REGARD TO THE INVESTMENT OF THE FUND TAXED.

The Provident Institution for Savings vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—In error to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance as follows:

Institutions for savings, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, are required by law to pay to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth a tax on account of their depositors of three-fourths of one per cent. per annum on the amount of their deposits. Half the amount of such annual tax is to be assessed on the average amount of such deposits for the six months preceding the 1st day of May, and the other half on the average amount of their deposits for the six months preceding the 1st day of November in each year. Semi-annual returns are required to be made by the corporation, specifying the amount of their deposits on those days, and the average amount for the six months next preceding, and the provision is that the property taxed under that section, or under the section preceding it, "shall be otherwise exempt from taxation for the current year in which the tax is paid." (Sess. Laws, 1862, pp. 198-9; Ibid, 1863, p. 479.) Average amount of deposits in the institution standing to the credit of depositors for the six months preceding the 1st day of May, 1865, was $8,047,652 19, of which $1,327,000 was invested in the public funds of the United States. Due returns were made by the corporation defendants, and they paid the percentage on the whole amount of the deposits not invested in the national public funds. Corporations neglecting to pay such a tax are made liable, by the 11th section of the act, for the amount withheld, with costs and interest, in an action of assumpsit in the name of the Commonwealth. Proceedings were accordingly commenced, and the parties submitted the controversy to the State Court upon an agreed statement of facts, which is exhibited on the record. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for the balance of the tax, with costs and interest, and the defendants sued out a writ of error under the 25th section of the Judiciary act, and removed the cause into this Court. By their charter, the corporation defendants were empowered to receive deposits from any person or persons disposed to become depositors, and to use and improve the same to the best advantage, but they were required to apply and divide the income or profit thereof, with reasonable deductions among the persons making the deposits. (5, Special Laws, 172.) Such corporations may receive on deposit, for the use and benefit of the depositors, all sums of money offered for that purpose, but recent legislation provides that they shall not hold of one depositor, other than a religious or charitable corporation, more than $1,000 at the same time. They may invest such deposits in first mortgages of real estate, or in the stock of the State banks, or in the public funds of the State, or of certain other States, or of the United States, or the deposits may be loaned to any city, county, or town in the State, or on notes with a pledge of any of those securities as collateral. (General statute, p. 317.)

Most of the questions involved were very carefully considered in the case. The Society for Savings *vs.* Coite, argued at the present term, and received the conclusive determination of the Court. Extended argument in support of that judgment is unnecessary, as we are entirely satisfied with our conclusions, and with the reasons assigned therefor at the time the judgment was rendered. [The points therein determined are here stated. That case has already been reported, and will be remembered.] Taxation in that State is regulated to a certain extent by the Constitution of the State, adopted in 1780, and which is still in force, and in that respect without alteration. Full power and authority are therein given to the Legislature "to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying within the said Commonwealth, and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise and commodities whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same." First judicial exposition of that clause was given in the year 1815, in a case which was fully considered, and of much importance, and which remains unquestioned to the present time. (Portland Bank *vs.* Apthorp, 12 Mass., 252.) Incorporated banks were required by the act of the Legislature, passed June 23, 1812, to pay annually to the treasurer of the State, for the use of the same, a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the amount of the original stock issued to the stockholders. (4 Mass. Laws, 317.) Due assessment of the tax was made, and the bank failing to pay the amount, it was collected by warrant of distress, and the bank instituted an action of trespass against the treasurer of the State who issued the warrant. Several objections were taken to the assessment, which it becomes important to notice: 1. That the tax was illegal, because it was not equal and proportional as required by the constitution. 2. That the bank could not be made liable to the tax, because their charter was granted long before the statute imposing the tax was passed. 3. That the Legislature could not select any specific property as the subject of taxation, and assess the owner for it separately and distinctly from his equal and proportional share of such taxes as was required of all other inhabitants. Views of the Court were, however, that the law was perfectly consistent with the constitution, with the rights of the complaining corporation, and with the practice of the State under the constitution from the time of its adoption. Although such was the unanimous conclusion of the Court in the case, still they all distinctly held that, under the first branch of the power conferred, the requisition upon the bank could not be justified, because the condition annexed to the power to impose and levy assessments, rates and taxes, as given in the constitution, is that the taxes shall be proportional "upon all the inhabitants of, persons resident and estates lying within the Commonwealth;" that the due exercise of that power requires an estimate or valuation of all the property in the State, and that the assessment upon each individual shall be according to his proportion of that property. Express determination of the Court was, that the Legislature could not select any company or individual, or any specific article of property, and assess them by themselves, as that would be a violation of that provision of the constitution which requires that the taxes shall be proportioned. They also held that the object of the charter was to enable the corporation to conduct their business as an individual, to make contracts, and enforce them as such, avoiding the inconvenience of a copartnership; that inasmuch as there was no express waiver in the charter of the power to impose a duty or excise, it could not be held that the Legislature had relinquished that right, and that a tax upon all the banks in the State was justifiable under the second branch of that clause; operation and effect of the term excise, as used in that clause, are limited to "any produce, goods, wares, merchandise and commodities," but the Court regarded the latter word as, perhaps, embracing everything which may be the subject of taxation, and stated that it had been applied by the Legislature from the earliest practice under the constitution as authorizing a tax upon the privilege of pursuing particular branches of business and employment. They defined the term to mean "convenience, privilege, profit and gains," and affirmed that the Legislature, by virtue of it, had exercised the right for thirty years without complaint, of exacting annually a sum of money from auctioneers, attorneys, tavern-keepers and retailers in spirituous liquors. Money exacted in such cases, says the Court, is not a proportional tax, nor is it an excise or duty upon any produce, goods, wares or merchandise, but "it is a commodity, convenience and privilege which the Legislature, by contemporaneous construction of the constitution, assumed a right to sell at a reasonable price, and by purity of reason it may impose the same conditions upon every other employment or handicraft." Regarded merely as a question of power, it is undoubtedly true, as stated by the Court in that case, that the Legislature might as well exact a fee or tribute from brokers, factors or commission merchants, for the privilege of transacting their business, as from auctioneers, inn-holders, retailers or attorneys, as every citizen has as much right to exercise either of these employments free of tribute as the cultivator of the soil or the mechanic has to pursue their particular callings. Taken in any point of view, the decision in that case is decisive of the question under consideration, unless it be assumed that the whole tax was illegal and void, as directly contrary to the State Constitution. Such a conclusion can hardly be admitted, in view of the fact that the rule of construction adopted in that case has prevailed under the highest judicial sanction of the State for more than fifty years. Assessors and people, as well as the Bench and the Bar, are familiar with that construction of the Constitution which had prevailed in practice for more than thirty years when the rule was announced by the courts. Indeed, usage was one of the strong arguments employed by the Supreme Court of the State in support of their conclusion at the time the prevailing rule of construction first received judicial sanction. Usage of successive Legislatures, said the Court, from the time the Government began, when its powers as well as the rights of the citizen were well understood, and when there was a general disposition to keep all the departments within their prescribed sphere, down to the present time, furnishes strong ground for explanation of parts of the Constitution which are obscure or not perfectly explicit. Forcible as those suggestions were fifty years ago, when they were made, the unbroken usage in the same direction since that time adds much to their cogency, and justifies the conclusion of the present Supreme Court of the State, that the rule ought not to be disturbed. Argument for the defendant corporation is, that the act authorizing the tax in this case lays a direct assessment upon the property of the corporation, and fixes a special standard by which the value of that property shall be measured, and that in so doing it includes the portion of the corporate property invested in the securities exempted from taxation. But the assessment of the tax is to be made semi-annually on the average amount of their deposits for the six months preceding the respective days named, and not on the value of the property, as supposed. Reference to the average amount of the deposits is made, not as descriptive of the subject to be assessed, but as furnishing the basis of computing the amount of the tax to be paid by the corporation. The subject matter to be taxed is the corporation, and the average amount of the deposits within the period named furnishes the basis of computing the amount. Deposits, as the word is employed in that section, are the sums received by the institution from depositors, without regard to the nature of the funds. They are not capital stock in any sense, nor are they even investments, as the word is there used, which simply means the sum received, wholly irrespective of the disposition made of the same or their market value. (Bank of Savings *vs.* Collector, 3 Wall, 514.) When the question as to the construction of that section was presented to the Supreme Court of the State in this case, the counsel of the State conceded that the assessment could not be maintained as an exercise of power conferred by the State Constitution to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, and the Court held that if viewed as a tax assessed under that clause, it would be contrary to the State Constitution, because it was not proportional on all persons and estates, as the Constitution required. They accordingly held, as the same Court ruled fifty years before, that the assessment imposed under the fourth section of that act must be regarded as an excise or duty on the privilege or franchise of the corporation, and not as a tax on the money in their hands belonging to the depositors. The mandate of the fourth section, say the Court, is clear and explicit. It is the corporation that is to make the payment, and if it fails to do so it is liable, not only for an action to the amount of the tax, but what is more significant, it may be enjoined from the future exercise of its franchise until all taxes shall be fully paid. (Com. *vs.* Savings Bank, 5 Allen, 431.) Apart from the intrinsic merit of those two decisions, the Attorney-General contends that inasmuch as they are decisions of the highest Court of the State in respect to the construction of the Constitution and Tax laws of the State, they ought to be regarded as authorities in this Court. State decisions involving questions reëxaminable here under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, and especially the decision in the case removed here for review, can have no authoritative influence in this Court, because the State Courts in deciding those few questions act in a subordinate relation to the paramount jurisdiction of this Court, as conferred under the Federal Constitution. Federal Courts and State Courts, it may also be remarked, exercise concurrent jurisdiction in a large class of cases, but the decisions of the State Courts in such cases, where the question is one of a general character, and not one arising under the local law, are not regarded as authorities in this Court, nor are the decisions of this Court in such cases obligatory upon the tribunals of the State. But the decisions of this Court in cases involving Federal questions are conclusive authorities in the State Courts, and their decisions upon the construction of their own Constitution and local laws are equally so in this Court, unless the case be one which presents some question arising under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. No such questions were involved in the cases to which reference is made, and therefore they must be regarded as conclusive authorities that the tax in this case is a tax on the privileges and franchises of the corporation, and not a tax on property, as contended by the original defendants. Decisions of the State Court rendered at that time are to the same effect, and there is nothing in the decisions of this Court in any respect inconsistent with that rule. Recent decisions of this Court, like those of earlier date, affirm that the public securities of the United States, whether held by corporations or individuals, are exempt from taxation by the States for any purpose. Such immunity from State taxation not only exempts such securities from taxes levied directly on the holder of the same, but even when such securities form a part of the capital stock of a bank, the rule is equally well established that a State cannot tax such capital stock without deducting such portion thereof as is made up of such public securities. (A number of cases are here examined. Considered as a tax on property, no part of the tax could be supported under the Constitution of the State, and there never was a moment when such a tax, if viewed as a property tax, could be upheld since the State was organized under a written Constitution. The amount of the tax does not depend on the amount of the property held by the institution, but it depends upon the capacity of the institution to exercise the privileges conferred by the charter. Valuation of property has nothing to do with determining the amount of the tax, but the amount depends on the average amount of the deposits for the six months preceding the respective days named, and it is quite obvious that there is no necessary relation between the average amount of the deposits, and the amount of the property owned by the institution. Granting that it is not a property tax, then it must be considered as a franchise tax laid upon the corporation for the privileges conferred by the charter, which, by all the authorities, it is competent for the State to tax irrespective of what disposition the institution has made of the funds, or in what manner they may have been invested. Counties, cities, towns and school districts, as well as the State, may impose and levy reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes upon property, but the assessment to the corporation defendants, if paid, exempts them from all other taxation for the current year. (Sess. laws 1862, p. 200.) State taxes on property are voted by the Legislature, but the requirement of law in this case is that the Treasurer shall send his warrants for the assessing thereof to the Sheriffs of the several counties, who shall immediately transmit the same to the Assessors to whom they are directed. Assessment of all taxes on all property, whether State, county, city, town, or school district, is required to be made by the Assessors of the cities and towns, and the cities and towns, in case of neglect, are made liable to the State and the several counties for the amount of the taxes. True lists are required to be furnished to the Assessors by the inhabitants of all their polls and estates, both real and personal, not exempted from taxation; and the provision is, that in case of neglect, the Assessors shall ascertain the particulars, as near as possible, and make an estimate thereof, at its just value. (Gen. Stat., 77-8.) Warrants, with the tax-lists annexed, are issued by the Assessors, and the taxes are collected by the Collectors elected by the cities and towns in the same manner as other subordinate municipal officers.—(Gen.Stat. 164.) Franchise taxes are levied directly by an act of the Legislature, and the corporations are required to pay the amount into the State treasury. They differ from property taxes, as levied for State and municipal purposes, in the basis prescribed for computing the amount, in the manner of assessment and in the mode of collection, and they are in lieu of all other taxation, State or municipal. Comparative valuation in assessing property taxes is the basis of computation in ascertaining the amount to be contributed by an individual, but the amount of a franchise tax depends upon the business transacted by the corporation and the extent to which they have exercised the privileges granted in their charter. Unlike as the two systems are in every particular, it seems to be a work of supererogation to point out the differences, which are radical and substantial.

Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice Miller dissenting: I think the tax was a tax on the property and not upon the franchises and privileges of the plaintiff in error, and, therefore, dissent from the opinion of the Court. In this dissent I am authorized to say the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Grier concur.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 8, 1868.

$415,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.. '62	114⅜	2,000 Mil. & St.P.1st M	93⅛
17,000 do	114⅜	20 Continental Bank	102
17,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅜	10 do....bet. call	102⅝
314,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s,C, '65	112¼	19 Bk. of Commerce	120½
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅝	25 Park Bank	152
40,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	108⅝	15 Del. & Hud. C.	129
22,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	109⅛	54 West. U. Tel	34⅛
20,000 5-20s, x C. '68	108½	100 do.....bet. call	34⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, Pac. R. issue	102⅝	240 Union Nav..b. call	27½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	62½	100 Quicksilver	22
10,000 do....bet. call	62½	8 Pacific Mail	102½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x. c. bet. call	63⅛	100 do	102⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s. new	71	10 do	103
27,000 N. C. St. 6s., x.c. bet. call	72	100 Boston W. P.	16
7,000 Jersey C. W. L., bet. call	93⅛	100 Erie R.	58⅜
2,000 Brook. 6s' W. L.	96	200 do......2d call	58⅝
10,000 Mo. St. 6s,2d call	93¼	100 Erie R. Pf...bet.c.	68
2,000 Erie 1st M	104	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅛
6,000 Erie 3d M	98⅛	40 do	86⅜
5,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	83	100 do..2d call.b30	86
2,000 Chi. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs	92	50 Panama R.	340
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d.s10	83⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	88⅛
6,000 do	82⅛	65 Chi. & N.W. Pf	81¼
2,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	72⅜	100 do	81½
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101⅛	100 Clev. P. & Ash. R.	10[illegible]
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	89⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.	111⅜
		50 do....bet. call	111½
		100 Mil. & St. P.....s30	75
		100 do	75
		500 Mil. & St. P. Pf	82⅛
		500 do......b60	82⅝
		125 New-Jersey C. R.	12[illegible]
		300 P. F. W. & C.	109¾
		100 O. & Miss. R.	29⅝
		100 do	29½
		1000 do....bet. call	29½

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅜	11,000 5-20s, ex C., '68	109
40,000 5-20s, C, '62	114½	1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, R.	126
5,000 5-20s, C, '64	110⅜	100,000 U.S. 5s., 10-40s. C	109⅜
246,000 5-20s, C, '65	112⅜		
10,000 5-20s, C. '67	108⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn.St.6s.new	62⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅜	300 Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅜
200 Amer. Ex......s60	44	500 do	29½
260 do	45	100 do.........s30	29⅜
300 Pac. Mail	102½	50 M. S. & N. I.	86
200 do	102⅜	300 do	86⅛
200 do	102⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts	88½
400 N. Y. Cen.	131	200 Clev. & Tol. R....s5	102
500 do	130⅞	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	111⅞
100 Erie R.	58⅜	900 Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅜
100 do	58⅜	200 do	82¼
200 Reading R.	91⅞	100 do......b10	82⅜
100 Hud. R.	137⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	82
600 Mil. & St. P.	75		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 Tenn.6s.new	62½	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
10,000 do.........b15	62⅜	100 do......s10	109½
10,000 do.........b3	62½	100 do......b3	109¼
200 Pacific Mail	103⅜	100 Ohio & M. R......c	29⅜
400 do......b10	103	100 Mar. Pref.	8
100 do	103	100 M. So. & N. I.	86⅛
100 do......s60	102	100 do......s15	86⅛
300 West. U. Tel	34⅛	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	111⅛
300 N. Y. Cen.	130⅞	200 do	111⅞
100 do......b10	131	100 do......b15	112
500 do......b3	131	100 do......c	111⅞
100 do......s10	130⅞	300 do	112
300 Erie R.	59	200 Chi. & N.W.	82¼
100 do......b10	58⅝	100 do......b10	82⅛
200 do......c	59	200 do	82⅜
100 do......s5	59	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅞
100 Erie Pref.	68	800 Bost., Hart. & E.	21
400 Reading R.	92		

MONDAY, Aug. 10—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$444,129
Increase in Specie	4,281,690
Increase in other Legal Tenders	413,487
Increase in Deposits	3,611,625
Increase in Circulation	117,069

—	Aug. 10, 1867.	Aug. 8, 1868.	July 25, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$82,920,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	253,457,240	279,755,786	279,311,657
Gold and Gold Notes	5,311,997	24,784,727	20,502,737
Other L. Tend'r	76,047,431	74,951,548	73,638,061
Deposits	199,408,705	231,716,492	228,104,867
Circulation	33,565,278½	34,074,374	33,957,305
In Sub-Tres'y	129,087,202	79,260,668	82,041,603

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Securities, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 10, 1867.
On deposits	$228,104,867	$231,716,492	$199,408,705
Circulation	33,957,305	34,074,374	33,565,278
Total	$262,062,172	$265,790,866	$232,973,983
25 ℔ cent. would be	$65,515,543	$66,447,716	$58,243,496
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	94,140,798	98,836,275	81,359,428
Excess	$28,625,255	$32,388,459	$23,115,932

The large gains in Gold and Deposits on the present Bank return is due to the deposit of $7,200,000 Gold Notes collected from the Treasury early in the week on the Alaska draft. The Banking movement otherwise shows much ease and steadiness.

In the general Trade of the week past there was a further improvement in the Foreign Dry-goods line, which, however, would have been more decided but for the fluctuations in Gold, which more or less unsettle business with the Importing interests. On the other the same cause has partially improved the export demand for Domestic Produce. The highest price of Gold for the season, and indeed since the Summer of 1866, was made on Thursday, upon sales in the Gold Room at 150 ℔ cent. The price subsequently returned to and closed on Saturday at 146¾@147 ℔ cent., about 7 ℔ cent. higher than the corresponding week in 1867, and 2 ℔ cent. lower than the same week in 1866. Although $2,000,000 of the Alaska draft were shipped in Gold Coin, directly against the course of Exchange, but for reasons private to themselves—and no doubt satisfactory and perhaps profitable to the Banking-house and agents acting for Messrs. BARING—the effect of this operation upon the Gold Room, where the most was made out of it, was checked after Thursday, first by the fact that the Banking-house referred to were heavy buyers of Bills, and secondly, by the publication of the first of August Public Debt Statement. The latter showed that on Saturday week the Treasury held about $83,500,000 in Gold, of which $61,000,000 was in the ownership, and that after allowing for the Alaska debt, the latter sum would only be reduced to $54,000,000, without counting the Customs thus far in August, which at all the ports, up to Saturday last, amounted to about $4,000,000. Allowing for further small Gold payments upon the overdue Principal and for July Coupons presented in August, the Government is to-day in the ownership of $56,000,000, and holds altogether over *eighty millions in Gold.*

One of our neighbors on Saturday attempted to qualify the effect of these *present* Treasury facts by a display of estimated figures as to how poor the Treasury must become *hereafter*—say in January of New Year. He engaged in a similar work of love for the *Bulls* in the Gold Room, about the middle of June, when he estimated that the Treasury would go out of July with only $42,000,000 in its ownership, and the Alaska indemnity not paid. He has even the modesty to now quote part what he then said, without the fairness to confess to his blunder of $19,000,000. It is not our practice to reproduce the exact text of the opinions or estimates put forth six weeks or six months ago, in this column, even on a question so nearly affecting the general business of the country and the public credit, as the price and supply of Gold, but we hope to be excused by our readers, if not by our neighbor, in the present instance, in repeating the substance of what we said to *The World*, on the 18th June, to wit, that the Treasury would have to sell in the succeeding six weeks, at least $19,000,000, to reduce its own Gold to $42,000,000 at the close of July, or at least $11,000,000 to reduce its working balance below $50,000,000. In other words, *that the Treasury, in the absence of all Gold sales, would go out of July, owning about sixty-one millions.* The grounds of this calculation were plainly stated, and now, while it appears that the Treasury paid out a few millions less for Principal and Interest on the Public Debt, than we were then willing to concede to the estimate of our neighbor, for the sake of argument, and on the other hand that its Customs receipts fell a few millions short, the official result proves that our calculation, in the main, was very nearly exact. And now let us turn to the predicted extreme poverty of the Treasury in January next, as figured out by our neighbor on Saturday. The result, we apprehend, will prove that his present calculation verges close upon recklessness, as his June estimate certainly threw aside all considerations of prudence as well as of probability.

1. He assumes that the Treasury will own in January only $24,000,000, and can own no more if the Secretary should not sell a dollar in the meantime. It would own so much less, of course, if he should have the temerity to sell part of his surplus before January. But we discover at once a slight mistake of at least *ten millions* in Gold, in the provision which our neighbor has made for the support of our diplomatic and naval intercourse abroad, in the next five months. He puts this down at $12,000,000, whereas the average remittances of the Secretary of State to Messrs. BARING in London for the support in Gold of our diplomatic and consular officials abroad, are about $100,000 per month. This for five months would require $500,000, or about one day's ordinary Customs receipts. Our fleets in foreign seas may perhaps require something more, say $1,000,000, if you please, for the five months. With this correction he would still have the Treasury go out of January with $34,000,000 in place of $81,000,000, as a reasonable estimate would make it, as he was anxious some weeks ago to have it go out of July with only $42,000,000 in place of $61,000,000, as now ascertained. In other words, he would make the Customs revenues of the six months LESS by $27,000,000 than the intermediate demands upon the Treasury for Gold, in place of $20,000,000 MORE, as we believe they are likely to prove.

2. In the following estimate of our own, we have taken the Customs on a careful review of the average of the past three years, weighing in this connection the reasonable prospects of the Import Trade of the present year. The items of Interest we have given in the order and to the amounts they are likely to be presented, according to the recent experience of the Treasury Department. The resulting surplus, in the ownership of the Government, at the close of each month, will illustrate the ability of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell Gold as the season progresses, assuming $50,000,000 as a fair working balance to be left on hand:

ESTIMATED CUSTOMS AND GOLD INTEREST, &C.

	Customs.	Interest, &c.	Surplus.
From July			$61,000,000
August	$18,000,000	$9,000,000*	70,000,000
September	18,000,000	4,000,000	84,000,000
October	15,000,000	1,000,000	98,000,000
November	13,000,000	24,000,000	87,000,000
December	11,000,000	2,000,000	96,000,000
January	15,000,000	30,000,000*	81,000,000

* In August we have allowed $7,200,000 for Alaska; in January $2,000,000 for six months' diplomatic and naval service abroad.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,046,093, against the total entries of $5,977,654 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,505,994 against $1,615,117 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,896,532 against $413,382 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,549,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 3,353 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,605.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	July 4	2,959,811
February	20,402,462	July 11	4,363,244
March	25,213,380	July 18	4,680,842
April	21,397,8[illegible]5	July 25	5,838,083
May	21,673,084	Aug. 1	5,695,166
June	19,632,457	Aug. 8	6,046,093
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$153,185,434
Against same time 1867			162,329,901
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,144,567

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	July 8	$2,452,598
February	14,021,585	July 15	2,317,411
March	13,563,450	July 22	2,638,195
April	14,739,210	July 29	2,976,585
May	15,333,559	Aug. 5	2,505,994
June	11,308,909		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$96,345,823
Against same time 1867			113,905,188
Decrease since Jan. 1			$17,599,665
Gold, Aug. 8, 1868			147 ℔ cent.
Gold, Aug. 10, 1867			140⅛ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	July 4	2,373,657
February	4,203,829	July 11	3,947,891
March	3,634,912	July 18	2,094,138
April	6,095,119	July 25	1,463,249
May	15,936,231	Aug. 1	735,592
June	$11,823,628	Aug. 8	2,896,532
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$62,614,663
Against same time 1867			40,118,573
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,496,090

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	May	$4,302,656
February	4,132,576	June	3,944,906
March	3,196,196	July	3,112,094
April	3,797,430	Aug. 7	806,351
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$26,363,828
Against same time 1867			17,823,182
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,540,646

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,214,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,736,128	February	1,880,066
March	11,335,954	March	3,169,554
April	10,249,416	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,798,213
Aug. 1	175,600	Aug. 1	92,000
Aug. 8	2,549,000	Aug. 8	414,000
Total	$69,019,966	Total	$59,479,580
To date, 1867	73,165,925	To date, 1867	59,331,199

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 10, '67.
American Gold Coin	145⅜@150@147	140⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅜@114⅝	113⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	109¼@108⅞	108⅜
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	108⅝@109⅜	102⅞
New-York Central	132⅜@128¼@131¼@129¼@130	105
Erie	68@56@62⅛@57@58⅜	70
Rock Island	110⅞@112@111⅛	103
Michigan Southern	88⅞@86	81¾
Hudson River	139@137½	120
Northwestern	82⅝@81@82	47⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110⅞@109⅜	105⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89@86⅛@88@88	94⅜
Reading	95@90@94@91⅞	105⅛
Northwestern Preferred	82⅛@81@82	70⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞@29⅜	27⅛
Pacific Mail	101⅜@100⅝@104⅛@104⅜	145⅛
Western Union Telegraph	35@34⅛	45⅜
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛@81@82⅜	67⅛
St. Paul Common	76@74⅜	50⅛

The sales of Gold opened with some show of recovery from the decline of Friday afternoon, but after 147⅜@147⅛ ℔ cent. was made by the sellers, the price fell back to 147⅛@147@146⅞ ℔ cent.; returning at a later hour to 147⅛ ℔ cent., the last quotation of Friday night. Still later the price was 147 ℔ cent. The market was influenced, in a measure, by the favorable Cable quotations for United States 5-20s in Frankfort and London, and the continued free purchases of these Bonds for transmission abroad in our own market. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room had also to combat the effect of the Treasury report of $83,500,000 Gold on hand, of which $61,000,000 was in the ownership of the Government on First of August. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $2,549,000. The amount of Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury $414,000. The shipments by the steamers of the day amount to $1,523,592, making the Export of the whole week $2,896,532, of which two millions American Gold Coin was sent on account of the Alaska draft of $7,200,000. The remainder of this sum shows in the present Weekly Bank averages a gain of $4,281,690 in Gold and $3,611,625 in the general Deposit line. The Loans increase $444,219, and the Greenbacks increase $413,487.

Exchange on London closed irregular, 109⅜@109⅞ for 60-day Bills, the rate being determined by the anxiety of the drawers to sell; the supply of Bills being large and in great variety. Short-sight Bills have been done as low as 109⅝@109⅞ ℔ cent., although the standard quotation is nominally 110⅛@110⅜ ℔ cent., and offers are made to transfer Money in London by Cable at 109⅞@110 ℔ cent. a day in advance of its employment here. These are the cheapest terms made for several months past, and grow out of the double consideration of heavy purchases of the United States Bonds and the high price of Gold, which lessens their cost as laid down in London or Frankfort.

The Public Funds were active for the 5-20s of 1862, large sums being taken at 114⅜ ℔ cent., and also for May and November 5-20s of 1865, at 112⅛@112⅜ ℔ cent. The 1864s, May and November, continue neglected, although relatively the cheapest of the Bonds, paying their next coupon in November. The 5 ℔ cents 10-40s are active at 109⅛@109⅛@109⅜. The last sales, $100,000, were printed by mistake on the official Board list at 108⅝, in place of 109⅜. The January and July 5-20s of 1865-7-8 slightly improved at the close of the day, and we may add a large amount of business is doing in nearly all the Public Funds not reported on the Stock Exchange lists. The market left off firm, though free from excitement. There was not much change from Friday in the Border State Bonds. In Pacific Mail stock there was quite an upward movement from 102½ to 104⅜ ℔ cent., without any other cause being assigned for the advance than that it is one of the customary periodical "turns" in this stock made by one or two prominent Brokers. In the present instance it is pretended that the rival parties in the steamship interest are already marshaling their strength for the November annual election in the Pacific Company. The Railway Share market was generally dull through the morning dealings, the sales small and prices fluctuating but slightly. In the afternoon New York Central fell below 130 ℔ cent., after selling at 131⅛@131⅜ ℔ cent. Erie moved between 58⅜@59⅛ ℔ cent., closing about 58⅞ ℔ cent. The other quotations at 3:30 P. M., when the Long Room of the Stock Exchange closed, will be found below:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅝
American Gold Coin	147⅛	147
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	62	62⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	54⅛	54⅛
Missouri Bonds	93	93⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	71⅛	71⅛
New-York Central	131⅛	130
Erie Railway	58⅜	58⅞
Reading Railway	91⅞	91⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111⅞
Northwest Common	82⅛	82
Northwest Preferred	81⅞	82
Michigan Southern	86⅛	86
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅜	109⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅛	88
Pacific Mail Company	102⅛	104⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82	82⅛
St. Paul Common	76	74⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅜	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	126
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅜	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	120
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	End coup., 1874	115
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅜	10-40 reg	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	109⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅝	6's Currency	102⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅜	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft.1865	99⅛
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102⅜	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	102	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	103	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	102	Illinois war loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	92⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	92⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	62⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s, new bds	52⅜
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876	95	Georgia 6s	78
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	72
Illinois Canal bds, 1860	99½	N. C. 6s, new bonds	71
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	93⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92⅝
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft.1862	99⅛	California 7s	133

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Shoe and Leather	120
Manhattan	145	Corn Exchange	126
Merchants'	121	Continental	102⅜
America	142	Importers' & Trad's	125
City	195	Park	152
State of New-York	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts	106
Commerce	120⅛	Central National	107⅛
Chatham	145	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	120	Fourth National	104⅜
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	109⅜
East River	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	102⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con.1876	125	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	125	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. M	94⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M	101
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	93	Morris & Essex 2d M	89⅜
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	89	Clev. & Tol. S F	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	94⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	92
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	112⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114⅜	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M	110⅜	Chi. & Alton 1st M	101
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Chic. & Alton Inc	94
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101
Alton & T. H. inc	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	95
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	93⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M	90	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	90⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90

Three years ago, Aug. 1, 1865, the Public Debt of the United States, growing out of the War, reached its maximum. The subsequent closing settlements of the great and eventful struggle were paid out of the current revenues of the Treasury, and the total of the Public Debt never after that date exceeded $2,757,000,000. It is now reduced from the surplus revenues of the intervening thirty-six months to $2,523,000,000. The actual reduction of the War Debt, however, is to $2,491,000,000, as in the present general total, is included $32,000,000 of the Bonds of the Government since loaned to the Pacific Roads. The annual interest on the Public Debt on the 1st of August, 1865, was $139,262,000. Exclusive of the Interest which the Pacific Roads are bound for, the Annual Interest is now reduced to $125,086,000, as follows:

Six ℔ cent. on	$1,867,000,000	$112,020,000
Five ℔ cent. on	221,000,000	11,050,000
Three ℔ cent. on	63,000,000	1,890,000
Compound Interest on	21,000,000	126,000
Free of Interest	319,000,000	....
Total, 1868	$2,491,000,000	$125,086,000
Total, 1865	2,757,000,000	139,262,000
Reduction	$266,000,000	$14,176,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Division-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 42x20.6 ..... $5,700
Grand-st., No. 492, 25x100 11,050
Greene-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x100 22,750
Willett-st., No. 6, 25x100 5,000
75th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 41x102.2 4,000
112th-st., n. s., 455 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100 1,970

Leases.

4th-av., w. s., 49.4½ ft. n. of 26th-st., 50x100, 21 years, per year $3,000
119th-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 15x100.11, 15 years, per year 58½

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of Troy-av., 21x107.7 ..... $350
Broadway, n. s., 100 ft. w. of John-st., 28.5x550x48x550 2,500
Canton-st., s. s., 154.9 ft. e. of Flushing-av., 18.3x80 6,500
Chauncey-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16x87.6 400
Dean-st. and Flatbush-av., s. e. cor., 50x100 ..... nom.
De Bevoise and Morrell sts., n. e. cor., 100x100 13,000
Floyd-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 44x100 1,200
Hickory-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100 3,300
Hicks-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of DeGraw-st., 75x86 2,300
Hopkins-st. and Marcy-av., n. w. cor., 20x34.6x25.6x18.8 2,250
Jefferson-st., s. s., 275 ft. of Bushwick-av., 50x88 1,500
Leonard-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Colyer-st., 25x100 950
Leonard-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Colyer-st., 25x100 950
Lorimer-st., w. s., 97 ft. n. of Ainslee-st., 24x100, q. c. 1,050
Lorimer-st., w. s., 121 ft. n. of Ainslee-st., 24x100, q. c. 1,050
Myrtle-st. and Evergreen-av., s. e. cor., 25x95 600
Nassau-st., n. s., 20.4 ft. w. of Mumley's-alley, 40x19x5.10x14.4x44x20 6,500
President-st., s. s., 217.4 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 22x100 16,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 113 ft. w. of Smith-st., 19x100 7,600
Smith-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Frost-st., 25x100 600
Stanton-st., w. s., 10 ft. n. of Concord-st., 30x50 4,000
Strong-place, w. s., 170.1½ ft. n. of De Graw-st., 32x109.7 9,000
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 220 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 80x250 5,600
Union-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100 1,400
Water-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of North 1st-st., 25x— 3,200
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x164.6 1,100
3d-st., n. s., 183 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90 25,000
7th-st., s. s., 590 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2 525
North 8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100 900
12th-st. and 9th-av., 5 ft. s. e. cor., 100x100 1,800
12th-st., n. s., 355 ft. w. of 2d-av., 105x230 1,685
14th-st., n. s., 232.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 3,150
Atlantic-av. and St. Andrew's-place, n. e. corner, 45x95 2,325
Central-av. and Cedar-st., n. w. corner, 76x88; Central-av. and Cedar-st., s. w. corner, 25x47x34 1,325
De Kalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of De Bevoise-st., 25x80 9,000
Greene-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hall-st., 60x100 7,100
Lots Nos. 13 to 28, 33 to 36, 73 to 84, on Henry Story farm, map 4,500
Lots Nos. 525, 539, 540, 542-3, 331 to 334, on Hay Scale farm, map 5,500
Lot No. 181, Sarah A. Wyckoff, map ..... nom.
Lots Nos. 1,460, 1,461, Buchanan's, assessment, map of Williamsburg 3,400
Lots Nos. 19 to 22, block No. 14, W. Bennett, map 4,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Bathgate-place, s. s., lots Nos. 24 and 25, Central Morrisania, 25x75 ..... $500
Washington-st., w. s., lot No. 30, Village map, 64x100 2,750
Prospect-av., and Warren-st., s. e. cor., lot No. 120 Mount Hope, 50x80 600
Morris-av. and Elton-st., s. e. cor., lot No. 339, Melrose South 1,425

Portchester.

Greenwich-av., n. s., 75x138x75x154 ..... $400
Greenwich-av., n. s., 77x134 400
Greenwich-av., n. s., 131x135 770
Purdy-av., n. s., irregular lot, 2½ acres 2,633
39½ acres, being part of Robert Meritt farm 29,500

Yonkers.

Myrtle-av., n. s., lot No. 7, 25x100 ..... $225
Vineyard-av., e. s., lot No. 80, "Archdale," 25x100 200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Grand and North 1st sts., n. e. cor., lots Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53 and 68 ..... $565

North Hempstead.

Great Neck Highway, e. s., adjoining Wm. Cole's, 1 acre $350

Hempstead.

Prospect-st., n. s., w. of Dr. Searing's, 103.4x150 ..... $300

Columbusville.

Maiden-lane and Johnson-av., cor. lot, 25x100 ..... $300

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Prospect and Bay sts., n. w. cor., 60x80 ..... $5,625

Hoboken.

Grand and 16th sts., s. w. cor., 100x100 ..... $2,200
Jefferson-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 11th-st., 50x100 800
Jefferson-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 11th-st., 50x100 1,000
Amelia-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Hackensack Plank-road, 20x100 325
Lots Nos. 27 to 34, inclusive, Block No. 60, Coster map, each 25x100 4,600

Bergen.

Bergen-av., e. s., adjoining T. H. Merwin, 150x225 ..... $12,000
Union-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 50x100 1,000
Lots Nos. 3 to 158, inclusive, Selah Hills 15,000

Newark.

New-York-av., n. s., 20.9 ft. from McWhorter-st., 24.6x95 ..... $600
Broad-st., w. s., T. H. Brown's property, 25x50 650
Bank, Cabinet and Newton sts., 2 lots, M. L. French and others 17,000
Orchard-st., e. s., Reeves' property, 25x100 7,800

Bloomfield.

Canal-st., c. s., Ward's property, 52x160 ..... $670
Proposed street from Grove-st., n. s., Bohrs, 50x155 600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	2,623
Flour, bbls.	7,463	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	12,541	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	450	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	32
Wheat, bushels	6,010	Lard, pkgs	25
Corn, bushels	96,871	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	175	Whisky, bbls.	65
Oats, bushels	27,200	Petroleum, bbls.	2,004

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,001 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather better request at a shade firmer prices. Sales 1,461 bales, including 702 bales to spinners, 640 bales to speculators and 119 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice, in their circular of this morning, the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and declining, closing quiet at 1½c. ℔ lb. decline from the opening prices of Saturday. The total sales have been 8,459 bales, including 4,720 bales to spinners, 3,739 to speculators. The good grades of Cotton continue in fair demand, selling readily at the quotations, while the low grades, still neglected, are not in demand even at the lower quotations. Contracts for Middling Cottons are offered for December delivery at 23½c., and the same for November delivery at 24½c., and for October at 26½c. The advices of the growing Cotton crop show serious damage from heavy rains in Georgia and Alabama. The advices from the other sections continue good. The first bale of new Cotton was received here on Thursday, the 6th, by Messrs. SPOFFARD, TILESTON & Co. It was shipped from Houston, Texas, classed strict Middling, and was sold at 35c. ℔ lb. to Messrs. T. ZIZINIA & Co., for export to Liverpool. The later reports from the South do not sustain the earlier advices that this season's crop is two weeks in advance of the crop of last season. The promised early receipts of new Cotton are not yet reported. No party has yet accepted the offered wager of $10,000 that the crop of 1868-9 will not exceed 2,500,000 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been 108 bales, all to Liverpool. The dry goods market steady."

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	20	20½	20½@20½
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	25	25½	25½@26
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	27½	27½	27½@28
Middling, ℔ lb.	29½	29½	29½@30
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	33	33	33½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	3,333
Receipts last week	5,901
Receipts preceding week	3,911
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	389,702
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	614,546
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	100
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,014
Exports since Sept. 1	369,835
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,536,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sep. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	62,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	125,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, at a further partial reduction of 5c.@15c ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 60@$8 60; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 75@$9 90; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 90@$10 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9 20@$10 05 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 60@$8 60
Extra State	8 75@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 20@10 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 50@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls. at $9 35@$10 65 for very poor to fair, and $10 65@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is less active and depressed. Sales have been reported of 850 sacks at $10 60@$12 75 as extremes, for Extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $8@$10 75 for common to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 380 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, and $5 60 for State, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 45@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull to-day, and quoted down nominally at 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bushels, including White Canada, at $2 55; Amber State at $2 45; White Southern on private terms, and White California at $2 95 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less sought after at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 17½ for unsound and damp; $1 18@$1 19 for sound New Mixed Western; $1 21@$1 29 for unsound to choice White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet at $1 80@$1 90 for New ℔ bushel. Barley and Malt are wholly nominal. Canada Peas are quoted firm, but inactive. Oats have been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels Western at 82c.@82½c., in store, and 83½c.@83½c., chiefly at 83½c., afloat; also New Illinois at 80c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) is in better supply and moderate request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. New is quiet at 60c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 75c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote, in detail, thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c., ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 56,119 Hides; sales, 26,400 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres 22@22½ lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27 lbs., private terms; 3,700 Dry Entre Rios, 23½@29 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Corrientes, 22½ lbs., private terms; 9,500 Dry Montevideo, 21@21½ lbs., part 21c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry West India, 25@30 lbs., private terms; 3,900 Dry Texas, 17@23 lbs., 22c.@23c., currency; 400 Dry Southern, 14@16 lbs., 22c.@22½c., currency; 250 Wet Salted Southern, 60 lbs., private terms; 200 Country Slaughter, 50 lbs., private terms; 3,650 City Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 13½c.@14½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 142,700 (same time last year, 172,900—year before, 278,800,) and 145 bales, as follows: 105,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 13,900 Dry Rio Grande, 6,400 Dry African, 1,000 Dry Central American, 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,600 Dry Tampico, 10,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, 800 Wet Salted African Kips from Europe, 145 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 99@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12½@$3 75; Pitch at $3 37 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request, including Crude Whale at 79c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 17½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32½c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $28 85@$28 90, closing at $28 87, regular, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess at $28 90, buyer August, and $29 10, seller September, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request and firm; sales equal to 275 pkgs., part to arrive, at 16½c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet but firm. Lard has been in limited request at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 670 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18½c. for prime to choice steam, and 19½c. for kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams rule dull at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese are in less demand at former rates.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ℔ lb.	38 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	40 @44
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	34 @38
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb.	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	30 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb.	29 @32
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb.	34 @38

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	14½@15½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	13½@14½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been firm in price and in fair request. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 120 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue moderate in request at from 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c.; 48,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in bond, at 67c.@68c., chiefly at 68c., ℔ gallon. Market buoyant.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull and nominal to-day. Total number of vessels in port, 486 of all classes.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Lord STANLEY and M. MOUSTIER had a conference at Paris Saturday, when both gentlemen said it was the desire of their respective Governments to preserve the peace of Europe. The *Etendard* augurs well of the results of this conference.

Saturday was the second and last day of the Lewes August meeting. The great feature of the day was the Lewes Grand Handicap of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; two miles. The race was won by *Birdseeker*.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is at Fontainebleau.

The Italian Parliament has passed the bill providing for the carrying into effect of the Tobacco Convention.

Queen VICTORIA has arrived at Lucerne.

Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEVICH has been arrested at Pesth.

News from Japan, printed in the *Moniteur*, mentions a report that the Northern Daimios have taken Yeddo.

A dispatch from Shanghae to London gives the particulars of the massacre of twenty-five Frenchmen in Cochin China. These men constituted the garrison of a French trading-station, which was attacked by some Anam rebels. After a stubborn resistance the garrison was overpowered and the men were put to death. Subsequently the place was recaptured by French troops and the rebels were dispersed.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool July 29, and Queenstown July 30, reached this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

In congratulating the people of Texas upon the change of military commanders in that State, Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* says: "Gen. REYNOLDS is and has long been on the ground, and knows exactly the wants and temper of the people of the State. He has the confidence of a large majority of both parties. He is prudent, mild and generous. He will not allow Radicals to run rampant, neither will he tolerate the smallest vestige of the rebellion. In every respect the change is a desirable one, and will enhance the welfare of the State."

The Central Pacific Railroad is now built to the Humboldt River, two hundred and fifty miles east of Sacramento.

A special dispatch printed elsewhere records a railroad casualty near Hancock, N. Y., by which CHARLES BARBER, a fireman on the Erie Railroad, lost his life.

South Carolina newspapers publish affidavits purporting to prove Comptroller-General NAGLE a forger.

The North Carolina Democratic Electoral Convention adjourned Saturday, after ratifying the action of the New-York Convention.

FRANK RENO and CHARLES ANDERSON have been arrested in Canada on charge of robbing the Adams Express Company at Marshfield, Ind., on the Jeffersonville Railroad, May 22.

MICHAEL DALEY, of Boston, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his son, four years old, by wounding him in the back with a fork.

The examination of ISAAC RUSSELL, charged with the murder of WILLIAM R. HOPKINS, in Savannah, Ga., was ended on Thursday last by the discharge of the accused, it being held that the killing was done in self-defence.

Strong influences are being brought to bear upon Ex-Gov. COX, of Ohio, to induce him to reconsider his determination not to accept the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

H. TRITT, an old and esteemed citizen of Alliance, Ohio, was poisoned in some mysterious manner on Friday evening, and will probably die from the effects. He recently purchased a drug store, and it is thought he took poison by mistake in tasting or handling drugs. When found he was delirious, and unable to tell what was the matter.

Mrs. ABBIE M., wife of OLIVER BOWDEN, Jr., of York, Me., to whom she had been married but about two months, died quite suddenly in the office or residence of Dr. CHARLES P. POWERS, in Boston, on Friday, and the body began turning black almost immediately after death. Coroner THAYER, being satisfied that the deceased had been foully treated, summoned a jury to investigate the circumstances. POWERS was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death, and in the Municipal Court was arraigned on a complaint for murder. Neither the Government nor defendant being ready to proceed, he was ordered to be committed to jail to await examination next Tuesday.

Hon. A. W. CLARK, United States Consul at Valparaiso, has been appointed Chargé d'Affairs at Santiago, Chili, during the absence of Gen. KILPATRICK, the Minister, who is about to return home for a few months.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived in Washington on Saturday morning, and had an interview with the President with reference to his Mexican Mission.

The receipts of the American Board in July were nearly $60,000—more than $28,000 higher than in July, 1867. Still, to meet the expenses of its financial year, a very large sum must be received in August, the closing month. The Treasurer says that owing to the recent advance in the price of gold, and the fitting out of several mission families which are about to sail, not less than $140,000 will be needed to prevent a debt. Last year the receipts in August were $83,610.

The body of a woman, found in the lake at Chicago on Friday, and supposed to be that of one of the victims of the *Sea Bird* disaster, has been identified as that of the wife of Mr. MARTIN WOODRUFF, who resides at Aurora, Ill. The lady committed suicide by drowning herself on the night of last Christmas, after being a week married. The day after her marriage she attempted to destroy herself by taking laudanum. She was insane at the time, and her husband had taken her to Chicago, intending to place her in an Insane Asylum.

The mistake of a druggist in Waterloo, Ind., who gave a butcher a poisonous herb when he applied for sage leaves with which to season some sausage meat, made eighty-three persons violently ill. The prompt action of the physicians alone saved many of them from death.

Postmaster-General RANDALL, with his wife and a daughter of Senator TRUMBULL, have gone to Saratoga.

The Wisconsin State School Land Commissioners offered at public sale, on Thursday, 750,000 acres of swamp lands, at $1 25 per acre. Very few bids were received, however, and less than 5,000 acres were sold, in Marathon and Oconto Counties. The remainder is now open for sale at private entry.

Mayor ALLEN and a committee of citizens have investigated the charge of a plot to burn Nashville and other towns. It appears that the matter has been urged upon colored men by JOHN CARPER, an old Union man, who is regarded as a monomaniac. No legal proof has been elicited. The Committee recommended an inquest to ascertain CARPER's sanity.

An altercation between D. T. SHIELDS, of Fredericksburg, Va., and W. HERO, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., in the latter place on Friday evening, resulted in the death of SHIELDS, whom his opponent shot through the head.

A committee of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, which has recently returned from a tour of inspection of the orchards in the southern part of the State, bring gloomy reports on account of the inroads made on the fruit by insect depredators. Hardly a sound peach was seen during the trip, so thoroughly has the curculio done its work.

The Nova Scotia Convention, previous to adjourning on Friday night, expressed in a resolution their belief that "it is necessary to use every means to extricate the people of Nova Scotia from a confederation that has been forced upon them without their consent and against their will."

The Ottawa *Gazette* contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extradition act between Canada and the United States. The Divorce act is sanctioned by Her Majesty.

The Chinese Embassy reached Niagara Falls Saturday.

The adjourned Special Term of the Supreme Court to hear the argument on the application to admit to bail GEO. W. COLE, now confined in the jail at Albany, charged with the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK, was held at Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, Judge HOGEBOOM presiding. District-Attorney HENRY SMITH, of Albany County, appeared on behalf of the people, and Hon. AMASA J. PARKER and WM. J. HADLEY, of Albany, appeared for the prisoner. The application for admission to bail was founded upon a petition of the prisoner and affidavits of jurymen who favored his acquittal on the trial. Decision in the case was reserved.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, declining a cordial invitation of the Quincy Grant Club and the Quincy Republican Committee to address them, says: "Further than exercising my right of suffrage at the proper time, I do not contemplate, during this season, any variation from my intention to remain in retirement."

The bark *Henry Trowbridge*, which was found drifting at sea, with three dead sailors on board, and was towed to Brooklyn by a passing pilot-boat, was visited by a great many people yesterday. The mystery remains unexplained. A fourth body has been found on board—that of a seaman. An inquest will be held to-day.

At the Communipaw Cattle Yards one hundred and forty-five cattle from the West, belonging to a drove, some of which were diseased, were slaughtered so as to keep them from getting into the market. Precautions have been taken to prevent the importation of any more infected cattle.

The funeral of Alderman SOLOMON BANTA who died last Wednesday, took place yesterday. The remains were interred at Hackensack, N. J.

Cotton was in rather more demand on Saturday, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in limited request, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries were moderately dealt in. The Freight market was very dull and nominal.

The President and the Troubles in the South.

We trust that the Associated Press dispatch correctly indicates the purpose of the President in regard to the application of the Louisiana Executive. The Government will not err in considering the situation "one of delicacy, and requiring great discretion," and it will acquit itself creditably if it "use its powers and perform its duties under the Constitution and the laws to repress disorders with promptness and vigor." The requirement will not be met, however, if—as another correspondent states—the matter be referred to the Secretary of War, with instructions to issue a general circular for the information and guidance of the Southern Governors. A circular will do no harm, perhaps, but a grave responsibility will be incurred if some more potent action be not at once taken in the case of Louisiana.

The subject is invested with peculiar importance in consequence of the significance attached by the Southern opposition to recent declarations of the President. The form of his references to the new Legislatures and officials, and the broad ground he has assumed against their legality and validity, coupled with his indorsement of the claims of functionaries set aside by Congress, more than excuse the conjectures of the Southern extremists. They are justified by Mr. JOHNSON's own language in contending that the new Governments cannot look for help at his hands. If the inference does him injustice he has only himself to thank for it. The construction put by the South on what he wrote is the construction of which it is obviously susceptible. It is, therefore, important to know whether Mr. JOHNSON is prepared to act on FRANK BLAIR's conception of Executive duty, or whether Mr. EVART's presence in the Cabinet has led to the adoption of wiser counsels.

The President has now an opportunity of vindicating his good faith, and at the same time counteracting a portion of the mischief wrought by himself on Southern opinion. His treatment of the Louisiana application will do much, one way or another. It will repress the rising tendency to lawlessness and violence, or will add to its audacity and force.

The popular presumption among the more violent opponents of reconstruction is, that the President is with them heartily. Their plans are formed on this hypothesis. They calculate on the impunity which arises from Executive favor. Their estimate of the weakness of the newly-organized Governments is based on the belief that, on the occurrence of disorder, they will be left to their own resources, unaided by the National Government. These views have undoubtedly contributed greatly to the confidence which the assailants of Congress now profess. They render intelligible the otherwise inexplicable boldness which has marked the outbursts of the rebel spirits since the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

The course of the President now will determine his relation to the extremists, and the measure of favor with which he regards their movements. If, on any pretext, he withhold the assistance solicited, or if he parley instead of acting, or send forth circulars instead of ordering the concentration of soldiers, the rebels will count him on their side, and push forward their schemes more energetically than ever.

On the contrary, if Mr. JOHNSON, subordinating spite to duty, act promptly and effectually in the manner suggested by the Governor of Louisiana, disloyal combinations will be checked, and an assurance given that the work of Congress will be upheld against all violence by the National Government.

Proving Too Much.

The rebel outcry against "Federal despotism," and the rebel boasting as to the vote of the Southern States in the Presidential election, seem to us somewhat in conflict. If the "despotism" be as absolute as the opponents of the Congressional policy contend, the Democratic Party can have no chance at the South. On the other hand, if the Southern States, or any considerable proportion of them, give majorities for SEYMOUR, at the November polls, the "despotism" complained of cannot be very formidable.

The Mobile *Register* predicts a Republican rout by the Southern votes, and dwells on the anticipation exultingly by way of proving the total failure of Reconstruction. The Charleston *Mercury* ventures into details, and asserts the ability of the whites to overcome negro enfranchisement, and put an end to the entire work of Congress. According to the *Mercury*, the "despotism" will be destroyed in November by the very population who are supposed to be its helpless and unhappy victims. Says the *Mercury*:

"As we anticipated from the first, the Reconstruction policy of Congress has failed. It was a policy begun in perfidy—carried out by despotism, and has ended in complete confusion and failure. It was a policy not only to ruin and subject the Southern white race to the rule of the African, but to secure the party coöperation of these Africanized Southern States in the next Presidential election. The white race is not subjected; and they will have the decided majority of the Southern States against them, in the next Presidential election. Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi are not reconstructed. Alabama was faithlessly dragged into their Union in spite of her rejection of their Constitution, according to their prescribed terms of ratification. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana—three of them at least—were made to carry out their Reconstruction policy, by fraudulent manipulations of the elections and the ballot-boxes. And of the six States, including Alabama—Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, will in all probability vote against them at the approaching Presidential election; and they are not even certain of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, the smallest of all the Southern States. Here is the conclusion of a despotism over ten States; and thus ends, for the time at least, the most flagitious tyranny perpetrated on this Continent, since its settlement by the white race."

Now, we submit that these statements prove too much for the cause they are intended to serve.

In the first place, they prove that the Congressional policy does not interfere with the free expression of electoral opinion—that the Southern whites are at perfect liberty to vote, and also to use all proper influences to control the votes of the freedmen. This fact alone shows the falsity of the Democratic statement touching the "despotism" of Reconstruction. If despotism existed as aggressive, as insidious and as rank as the rebels pretend, the whites would not be able to destroy it by simply voting.

In the next place, the statements now put forward upset the stories about negro supremacy as a source of oppression and wrong to the Southern whites. Unless the *Mercury* indulge idle boasts, the Democrats do not despair of South Carolina and Louisiana, where color numerically preponderates, while they calculate confidently on carrying two or three other of the reconstructed States. It is possible that the calculation is based on the assumed ability of the quasi-military organizations which flourish in Louisiana, and on the supposed efficacy of the cut-throats who flourish there, to carry the election in that State by fraud and force. It may be intended to try the Louisiana experiment in other States. These contingencies may explain the alleged ability to terminate the horrid "despotism" created by Congress. We prefer, however, to take our Charleston contemporary at its word, and to believe that when it speaks of carrying Southern States for the Democracy, it means by the exercise of lawful agencies. If so, the alleged "despotism" is a figment of the rebel brain.

The Grand Climax.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has carried off the palm. Others have contented themselves with stigmatizing the Republican Party as revolutionary, tyrannical, unconstitutional, and guilty of believing in the brotherhood of man as taught in the Declaration of Independence. These charges have been preferred so persistently, and in so many shapes, that the Southern mind—hungering and thirsting for sensations—has demanded something new. And the Richmond *Enquirer* has undertaken to furnish it. Under a startling heading—"The Radical Party a Cannibal Party"—the *Enquirer* solemnly proposes to prove that "the party who sustain Gen. GRANT for the next President is a Cannibal Party." Thus, to its own satisfaction, the Richmond journal fulfills its task:

"Abolition having become an accomplished fact, the Radical Party propose to make the negroes, both those who were slaves and those who were known as free negroes before the late war, equal with the whites all over the country, North as well as South, and especially in the South. Then, it is a negro-equality party. And if the negro is the equal of the white man, the two have a legal right to intermarry. Hence the Radical Grant Party is a Miscegenation Party. Miscegenation will reduce the whites inevitably to the level of the negroes, whose native worship is the adoration of reptiles and the practice of obscene rites and cannibalism in all its horrible details. To this complexion must we come at last—we, the once proud Saxon race, if Gen. GRANT and his party are to prevail."

The conclusion reached, so shocks and alarms our logical contemporary, that it postpones comment to a future occasion. The discovery is glory enough for one day. And it is heralded forth with an emphatic allusion "to the danger which threatens the purity" of the white race, if the Republicans succeed.

We must confess ourselves too obtuse to appreciate the argument. We do not see any necessary connection between the obliteration of political distinctions based on color and the intermarriage of white and black. Being free, the negro must be conceded to be a man; and being a man, he should share the privileges of other men, subject only to qualifications which society may exact, and should exact from all alike. This may involve "a legal right to intermarry," the proper obstacle to which, as between white and black, will be found in public, and especially in social opinion.

Our impression always has been, however, that the nearest approach to a miscegenation—or, as WEBSTER writes it, miscegeneration—party is to be found in the Southern Democracy. The slave system prohibited intermarriage, but it offered no objection to miscegenation. The white aristocracy of the South, now clamorous for the election of SEYMOUR as a white man's candidate, could not tolerate the idea of negro equality, but they imposed no obloquy, penal or social, on miscegenation. Mulatto, quadroon, octoroon,—all testify with what result.

We recommend the *Enquirer*, then, to push its investigation a little further. The Southern Democracy being the miscegenation party proper, its annals probably afford authentic data for testing the accuracy of our contemporary's reasoning. The danger to the purity of the white race in the South has come from those who are clamorous against negro enfranchisement. They perpetuated the degradation and corruption which the *Enquirer* denounces. The point to be ascertained is, how near their licentiousness has brought them to "the adoration of reptiles and the practice of obscene rites, and cannibalism in all its horrible details." This settled, we shall be better able to estimate the justice of the accusation against the Republican Party.

Our Agricultural Products—The Demand in England.

The manifests of outward cargoes from this port, intended for Great Britain and Ireland, show in the fullest manner the wants that need to be met *first*, as the result of their great drought. Among the articles are clover-seed to apply to their dried up grass fields; oil cake, to be used for cattle and sheep in lieu of pasturage; cheese, which goes out in unusual quantities to supyly that in which their hitherto productive dairies are deficient; corn, bacon, lard, tallow, flour, &c.

But the most striking feature of our exports to the Liverpool markets is hay. The steamer *Colorado*, which cleared on the 2d of August, took out 804 bales. The *City of London*, which sailed on the 8th, the *City of New-York*, the *Erin* and the *Louisiana* all took out hay, and we learn that every steamer for a fortnight ahead is engaged to take it as far as convenient, those of one line being under orders from their agents abroad to fill up all the available space not employed by shippers with this article for ship's account. The fact that steamers are employed in this service, notwithstanding the greater expense, than by sailing vessels, shows that time is considered abroad, by those who send these orders, as an essential element in the supply. It is difficult to form an accurate opinion as to the quantity that will be wanted, but it is universally conceded that this crop in England had suffered most of any; that there was no aftermath, and that pastures were universally dried up. The number of sheep alone in Great Britain is estimated at 55,000,000, which are fed twice a day in the Winter season, when other food cannot be obtained, at the rate of about twenty-two pounds of hay to each score. This alone would require 54,000 tons, or thereabouts, per day, but these animals are being slaughtered in unusual quantities, on account of the impossibility of feeding them, and, consequently, the pressure of their flesh upon the market affects the price of other food commodities. There will doubtless be great anxiety in England to carry over to another season as many of her sheep as possible. The annual consumption of wool is estimated at 335,000,000 pounds, of which the flocks of the British Isles produce, it is supposed, 275,000,000 pounds, constituting the chief basis of the woolen manufactures of Great Britain. FITZHUBERT long ago told the English that "sheep is the most profitablest cattle that a man can have," a remark which they have treasured, as their renown for sheep husbandry is traced to this source.

Our hay crop in the United States is placed by many, in money value, on a par with cotton, but as the English have almost universally been favored with large crops of hay, sufficient for all their animals, and as it constitutes an article neither of import nor of export, no money value has been placed upon it. The telling effects of the drought in the severe diminition of this crop, and the destruction of pastures, can scarcely be estimated by them, so favored have they been in the annual and certain production of hay. It will probably be found to be the material feature of the drought, and that the loss of the root crop in addition, will cause great suffering and injury. It is probable that the cattle and horses of the British Isles consume, each class, an equal quantity with the sheep, which will require a daily consumption during parts of the season of, say, 162,000 tons, or estimating five bales, such as are formed here to the ton, 810,000 bales per day. Whatever surplus we may have of hay near to the coast in the districts which have their outlets at Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, will no doubt be required at remunerative prices. That now sent abroad is purchased without much regard to quality, for the want is urgent, at from 70 to 75 cents per hundred, but not much can be obtained at these figures.

The question whether or not the drought had terminated, as we were led to believe by the Cable telegram of the 26th July, is thus set at rest by the London *Daily News* of the day previous:

"There were indications during Thursday night and yesterday morning, in the appearance of the clouds, to lead to the hope that the long-continued drought would give place to the rain, which is now so much wanted. Not a drop of rain, however, is reported to have fallen within a hundred miles of London, and at those stations at which it is reported there was very little."

The London *Telegraph* of the 29th July, states that "partial storms and showers have not altered the general prevalence of a withering drought."

Private telegrams to and including the 6th of August, show that it continued with unabated force, and that the harvest of wheat then nearly finished and which would be completed by the 12th, was shorter than was expected. It is found that this grain was so shrunken as to affect the quality, and the quantity was much diminished.

The quantity of Indian corn in store in Liverpool, which in ordinary seasons is allowed to reach two millions and a half of bushels, was reduced to about one hundred thousand bushels, and it was supposed by many that the price would go to 40 shillings a quarter as the season advanced. It was quoted in London at the latest dates at 35s. and 3d. on a firm market. It appears that thirteen steamers laden with grain were, on their way to London and Liverpool from Odessa and other ports on and near the Black Sea, but a great part of their reliance abroad was evidently upon the United States—including California, whose surplus of wheat will amount to over 17,000,000 bushels. Hitherto the orders from Liverpool for grain have been carefully restricted as to price, but now, as the emergency is critical, some of them arrive here without that precaution.

It may be assumed, therefore, that an unusual quantity of our cereals and other kinds of food will be required in England, and that from our great ability to supply them, and from the diminished means of other important grain-growing States in Europe to compete with us—the drought having reached them also—our country in its trade and finances will be greatly strengthened.

The Revival of Suttee in India.

The ancient institution of suttee, or widow burning, has recently been revived in British India after having, it was fondly hoped, passed into utter desuetude. Thirty years ago the English authorities, loath as they were to interfere with any of the religious rites of their Hindoo subjects, felt constrained to prohibit the barbarous custom according to which a wife, on the death of her husband, was bound, in deference to Brahminical tyranny, to immolate herself on the funeral pyre on which his remains were consumed. The prohibition was rigorously enforced, and as a new generation had grown up in the meantime, it was hoped that suttee was a thing of the past, and that neither popular superstition nor priestly influence could cause any further attempt at its revival. But not long since a widow, apparently of her own free will, resolved to sacrifice herself, and with all due formalities ascended the prepared pile of faggots. For a long time no one bold enough to apply the torch could be found. But at last a fanatic was found, reckless enough of consequences to obey her suicidal request. The moment that the deed was done, a sudden access of superstitious enthusiasm carried away the surrounding crowd, and the sacrifice was consummated amidst wild acclamations and applause. But so open a violation of law could not be permitted to go unpunished, the matter was brought before the courts, fourteen natives implicated were sentenced to transportation for life, thirty for ten years, and eleven for five years.

These severe sentences have naturally been the cause of great excitement among the Hindoos, and a strong party among Indian officials protest against them, as likely to disturb the peace of the country by rousing Hindoo feeling against what seems to them arbitrary and tyrannical interference with their religious customs. But as the excitement is apparently only local, and as suttee has been long abandoned by Hindoos generally, it is scarcely probable that any serious trouble will come of the affair. It is, however, a curious illustration of the difficulties England has to contend with in the government of the millions of her Hindoo subjects. To permit suttee would be to incur the just reproach of neglect of duty and inhumanity from all civilized nations. And yet it is no easy matter to decide when the moral duty of protecting life and prohibiting suicide, even at the risk of seeming interference with cherished beliefs, and religious persecution, becomes paramount.

MINOR TOPICS.

FRANK BLAIR has been shrewd enough to discover, in the course of his travels through the country, that immense damage is being done to the prospects of the Democratic Party by the conduct of the *World* and the *La Crosse Democrat*, in speaking of Gen. GRANT as a coward, drunkard, fool and cotton thief. He rebuked these silly slanderers in his Leavenworth speech, when, after referring to the "eminent services and prestige of Gen. GRANT," he said: "I desire to speak of Gen. GRANT with the greatest respect for his services to his country. I shall never allow myself to speak of him otherwise than with the greatest respect. I don't think we gain any advantage by misrepresenting him or his services." Notwithstanding this rebuke, however, the *World* and *Democrat* will doubtless continue this silly conduct of arguing that GRANT is a drunkard, cotton thief, fool and coward. Let them go on.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session at Chicago, has just taken an extraordinary step. After the organization of the body, an individual arose and read a very long list of names, comprising a great part of the able-bodied population of Chicago, whom he proposed as members of the Association. These neophites where described as the "active business men" of Chicago, the men who "laid the foundations of the city," who were "energetic and industrious," who took contracts for canals and railroads, and whose "purses were always open" for the glory of Chicago. No scientific claims were put forward in behalf of any one of these individuals; no pretence was made that they could tell the difference between geology and pork-packing, or between a telescope and a grain elevator. There was not, and could not be, any pretext of any kind that they would ever become students of any science, or contribute in any way to the scientific importance of the Association. There was no claim that they could possibly stand on any terms of equality with the accomplished *savans* who have heretofore constituted its members. But, nevertheless, the able-bodied citizens of Chicago were admitted *en masse*, and are now members of the Association. It is the custom of this body to hold each of its annual meetings in a different City. If it meet in New-York next year, it can, on the Chicago principle, obtain at least a quarter of a million of new members, and in the course of a few years it can enroll the entire male population of the country in the scientific circle, and entitle every nincompoop to write after his name, "Am. Ass. Adv. Sci."

We suppose that every man of sense who desires the election of GRANT knows that his chances would be greatly increased by the support of the historical leaders of the Republican Party—such men as SEWARD, CHASE, FESSENDEN, MCCULLOCH, TRUMBULL, HENDERSON, GRIMES and others. Yet the *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press* and the Washington *Chronicle* omit no opportunity of abusing and insulting and slandering and villifying these eminent and influential men. The *Tribune* knows very well that in this way it is increasing SEYMOUR's chances, not GRANT's.

It will be seen by a report elsewhere that the Board of Health is taking precautions to keep the flesh of infected cattle out of our markets. One hundred and fifty beeves belonging to a diseased drove from Illinois were slaughtered yesterday, at Communipaw, with the officers of the Board as witnesses. These active preventive measures will give the public assurances of safety.

Lord STANLEY and M. MOUSTIER have been having a good time at Paris with mutual assurances of distinguished consideration and all that sort of thing, but what did their "Peace Conference" amount to? Lord STANLEY expressed the desire of the British Government for peaceful relations with everybody and particularly with France; M. MOUSTIER said that the amicable understanding between France and England was of itself a guarantee of the peace of Europe. Perhaps; but that does not seem very clear. If these eminent confabulists had been the Count VON BISMARCK and the warlike Minister DROUYN DE LHUYS, there might have been some faint shadow of guarantee in their "amicable relations"—but England is rather out of the ring just now, so far as European complications are concerned.

From Russia also it is now announced that the harvest for 1868 is bad in several Provinces of the Empire. The *Golos* (St. Petersburg) informs us that the news from the Baltic Provinces is not better than from the Southern Provinces. In Esthonia nothing but lamentations are heard, and the communal reserves are almost exhausted. In the south, in the Government of Pultowa, all the farmers are in despair; there is nothing to gather—neither rye, nor oats, nor hay; everything is burned up; not one drop of rain has fallen since the beginning of May. In Kief, Podolia and Volhynia matters are no better, and prices rise daily. In speaking of these unfavorable circumstances, the *Golos* says that the revenues of the Treasury will inevitably be reduced, not only because many farmers will not be in a position to pay their direct taxes, but further, because the general misery will considerably restrict the proportion of consumption of objects subject to indirect taxation.

The reply of BARON BEUST to the recent Papal allocution will be found among our European news this morning. He says the language of the allocution is of a severity he has a right to complain of, and charges the Holy See with extending its interference to objects which the Austrian Government cannot admit to be within its authority. In conclusion, he says that the Austrian Government will continue to allow the Church to enjoy in peace the liberties the law secure her, and to treat her in a spirit of conciliation, which he hopes will be reciprocated.

It is evident that FRANK BLAIR is already losing all hope of the success of his ticket in the Presidential election. In his speech at Leavenworth the other day he said: "The success of the Democratic Party at the coming election is foregone. It is ordained of Heaven. It is a thing already consummated almost." This sort of nonsense is ordinarily reserved by a party until it is on the verge of despair.

The following is the latest telegram from Spain, which we find in all the European papers received by the last mail:

"MADRID, 25th.—The Queen is *enceinte*. Tranquillity prevails throughout Spain."

Now that Gen. BUTLER is striving for a renomination to Congress from the Fifth District of Massachusetts, he expresses great concern about the financial honor and integrity of the country, and great fear lest the public creditors may suffer wrong. If Gen. BUTLER had not done more than any other politician to demoralize public sentiment and injure the Republican Party upon questions of finance and the public credit, his protestations might be entitled to notice. But the first question for his constituents to ask him is, if he renounces his repudiation heresies and accepts the Republican platform in its letter and spirit?

We can't tell what Mr. SEWARD's political purposes are, but we don't suppose there is any need for the *Tribune* troubling itself with fear that he will join the Stevens-Butler party; yet the Stevens-Butler organ says: "We presume the TIMES would like to have the Secretary (SEWARD) brought back to *our party* with a band of music, colors flying, and as many manifestations of joy as were shown on the return of the Prodigal Son." And the same organ adds that if such men as Mr. SEWARD "return *to us* now, as we enter upon a new administration, it must be as penitents and not as leaders." The *Tribune*, until a recent date, opposed in its characteristic way the nomination of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and advocated the pretensions of CHASE or "any other man" in preference to the claims of GRANT. The voice of Mr. SEWARD in favor of GRANT would bring tens of thousands of much needed votes to the Republican Party. Yet the *Tribune* takes every opportunity of insulting and repelling him.

The second annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, shows a goodly record of work accomplished in the suppression of dog and cock fights, erection of drinking fountains, relief to car horses, &c., &c.; but the zealous Secretary has seen fit to engage in a discussion with a surgeon of the City, on the subject of vivisection, in which, by a ludicrous *non sequitur*, he has decidedly given that gentleman the better of the argument. Dr. FLINT well puts his chief point by saying that "scientific men are the only proper judges of the necessity and expediency of these experiments. Whereupon the Society's representative thus attempts to crush the Doctor, by granting all that he claims:

"It is unnecessary for the Secretary to say that Dr. FLINT's humanity, in regarding any of God's creatures as useless for any other purpose than to furnish material for the scalpel of the surgeon, is at variance with that of the members of this Society, and that *we disagree with him* '*that scientific men are the only proper judges* of the necessity and expediency' of these fearful and prolonged tortures, continually repeated on unresisting animals; *more especially as the most learned and distinguished physiologists of the world have pronounced them useless.*"

The Society's excellent recorder would better stick to his record of facts, and not undertake argumentative sentences whose end is not easily visibly from their beginning.

DICKENS' *All the Year Round* has an article entitled "Dining with an Ancient Roman," which we observe copied into several of our weekly papers, and which belongs to a class of articles calculated to mislead and confuse the minds of the smaller boys and girls who may read them. It is not of any great consequence that we should ascertain the precise capacity of the stomach of an ancient Roman; but what can we think of a writer, not a funny writer, who, in giving a description of a Roman dinner, opens seriously thus:

"Those Romans were good livers, huge eaters and great spendthrifts. VITELLIUS never squandered less than ten thousand crowns at a meal, and at one celebrated dinner had on table two thousand fishes and seven thousand fat birds. As for that monster of extravagance, HELIOGABALUS, (Gobbles it ought to be,) &c., &c. ALBANUS, a Gaulish Consul, is said to have devoured at one supper, one hundred peaches, ten melons, fifty large green figs and three hundred oysters. There is a rumor, too, that the tyrant MAXIMUS used to eat forty pounds of meat per day."

What's the use of constantly disturbing the mental equilibrium of youngsters by such stories as these? The powers of deglutition and assimilation possessed by an ancient Roman were very much the same as those possessed by a modern American; the organic functions of the human race had the same limitations in those days that they have at the present day. Anybody who comprehends the human stomach knows that ALBANUS never devoured such a supper as he is credited with—unless, indeed, he used emetics at intervals during its progress, after the fashion of a certain Gallic gourmand. Anybody knows that neither the "tyrant MAXIMUS," nor any other tyrant, could eat forty pounds of meat per day; half that quantity would burst him, unless, indeed, his cook had the art of TALLEYRAND's, who could dispose of forty hams in a small vial. In eating, as in other things, the ancients were more like the moderns than most folks suppose.

Our fashion correspondent thus comments on some of the new and striking features of the season's dresses at the fashionable watering places: "Fashion is becoming rapidly more and more æsthetic, if not more sensible. It will not, of course, give up its curious idiosyncrasy of stamping itself with money values in the forms of leather-like satins, ponderous plushes and sheet-iron silks, even while the dog-star rages with excess of caloric. But then—and for this let us be thankful nor ask more than the gods send—but then, it has had the grace to decree that all this weight of wealth shall be covered with lawns and laces and other gossamer fabrics, which, while they add though but slightly to the weight and warmth of the wearer's make-up, prove an amiable desire to cater to the general predilection of humanity in favor of light clothing in hot weather, and, in the giddy dance, assist materially in keeping the atmosphere in circulation. And then, the effect of these glowing rich things through the simple white things reminds one of the charming appearance of the sun viewed through a mist, while the style of wearing flesh-colored gaiters suggests at first sight that the wearer is barefoot, which adds to the charm and hallucination of things, notwithstanding the thought is so shocking."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—"FOUL PLAY."

The new drama by Mr. CHARLES READE and Mr. DION BOUCICAULT has been acted seven times at this theatre, and will probably be acted for seven weeks. The popularity of the novel would almost insure that. "Foul Play" has been extensively read as a story, and that natural curiosity which persuades mankind, or womankind, more particularly, that whatever they read about must be good to look upon, will help to crowd the New-York Theatre for some weeks. But, additional to this, there is no lack of attractive variety and incident in the new play, although the dramatists who have worked at the piece have constructed such an edifice as the mechanic might who distributed his foundation material everywhere about the building but in the place where it belonged. The fact is that, notwithstanding the poetry and inspiration which some people are fond of associating with the art of play-writing, the plummet and square have as much to do with the manufacture of good dramas as with the proper distribution of bricks and mortar. The heaviest portions of "Foul Play" are to be found in the later acts, and the fancy work is mostly confined to the middle of the piece. The two themes of the novel are pursued in the drama: *Helen Rolleston's* engagement to *Arthur Wardlaw*, and her love for *Penfold*; and *Arthur Wardlaw's* felonious design upon the insurance companies; but these two plots, which just suffice for a good sized novel, crowd each other within the narrow limits of a play, and in the efforts to work up the climaxes, the authors have failed to make any effective, simply for want of room to elaborate either. The most effective culmination in the story—*Helen's* discovery that her hero and martyr is really a transported felon, just after she has made a confession of her love to him, occurs in the third act of the play, and instead of the dramatist's showing playwright-wisdom by compressing what follows into another scene, they permit two entire acts to intervene before their anticipated denouement takes place. Here is an evidence of the folly of trying to preserve the order of incidents in transferring a novel to the stage. Disaster seldom fails to follow any attempt to cram too much of a book into the drama made from it and in the present instance, while the result is a work that is quite panoramic in changeful incidents, the scenes are jerky and insequential, like the views of a kaleidescope. In setting at the task of turning "Foul Play" into shape for the use or abuse of their actors and stage-managers, the dramatists reveled in a plenitude of suggestive scenes, but, like many others who sit before a feast, they do not seem to have always made the happiest selections from their bill of fare. They have introduced into the drama all the early London scenes, preliminary to *Penfold's* trial for forgery, yet they pass by the strong point of the trial itself. By faulty dialogue, too, all curiosity on the subject of the forged note is quenched before the play proceeds half a dozen speeches, through a melo-dramatic aside from the lips of the remorseful young heavy villain, *Wardlaw, Junior*. The Australian episode of the book are pressed into the one scene which constitutes act second, and with a very successful effort the dramatists have thrown out the only portions of that section which permitted effective representation; the attempted burglary by the *Ticket-of-Leave Men* at *Gen. Rolleston's*, the shooting of the convict *Penfold* underneath *Helen's* window, in his effort to save her, and the early love-agony of this sad creature on discovering the woman whom he worships to be affianced to the man that blighted his whole life—these are all omitted in the acted play. In the three scenes, also, wherein the life and growing love of the cast-aways upon the Pacific Island are depicted, the framers of the drama seem to have avoided with great care, using the most fit and dramatic portions of that phase of the novel. The incident of the crutch, of the letter, and even the famous ducks, find no place in the play—and it seems unnecessary to remind any one familiar with the story that these are among the well-remembered incidents of the novel, which those who have read the romance will look for in visiting the theatre. As an offset, the dramatists have worked into the play a very compact scene which has no place in the book. This is a view of the cellar under the house in Chancery, where the gold treasure is concealed in chests marked lead. To this place young *Wardlaw* inveigles his tool *Joe Wylie* and locks him in to perish. While the unhappy wretch is screaming for help and mercy, and beating against the iron door of his death-cell, the detective whom *Miss Rolleston* has employed to dog her rascally lover, suddenly emerges from behind the boxes and in melo-dramatic tones proclaims his presence to the guilty and repentant *Wylie*. This scene may remind some of that chapter in *Oliver Twist* where Fagin is vainly beating against his prison bars, and of that sensational tableau in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," where *Hawkshaw* reveals himself to *Bob Brierly* in the right cellar. One of the most effective reproductions from the novel is the scene of contentment in old *Penfold's* house, where the hopeful castle buildings of father and son are interrupted by the visit of the police, and the arrest of the younger *Penfold* on the charge of forgery. Here a thoroughly dramatic surprise is effected, and if the actors were all equal to the emotional task allotted to them, a genuine success would crown this act, which is the first, and therefore the one for which it is most necessary to secure a good impression. The entire act, which passes on the ocean, is faulty only through incomplete stage mechanism. It is perhaps unnecessary to remind the reader of the book, that the scenes which prelude and immediately follow the scuttling of the *Proserpine*, are thrilling to the last degree. As these scenes are represented on the stage, even the kindest auditor cannot suppress his inclination to smile. It is impossible to conceive any desperate peril in canvas waves, or that any frightful calamity can happen from a wooden auger. Therefore it is simply absurd to attempt to work up real fear and terror from such mimic materials. The most that can be hoped from the imitation of disaster upon a field, where nature so defies competition, is to excite admiration for some clever contrivance by which the reality is dimly copied; the ship-sinking scene at the New-York Theatre does nothing of the last. A naked mast sinking through a trap, a flat side of canvas falling upon the stage, and half a dozen men creeping toward the foot-lights, with their round heads bobbing under the sea-cloth waves that cover their bodies, give but a faint imitation of the merciless and savage waters closing over a sinking vessel. The tropical scene

with which the third act opens and closes is a fanciful view in very glaring colors, but it is the best piece of painting in the drama. The music which breaks in upon this torrid picture is also pleasing,—birds of gay plumage are seen upon the wing before us, and 'tis but natural we should hear their songs. Mr. SCHEL, and Mr. TISSINGTON have succeeded in this scene in assisting the dramatists at a moment when assistance was not to be scorned, and the combination secures the play the greatest success at this point. The cast of the characters is susceptible of some improvements—but it is probably the best that could be had at this time when all the cleverest actors have secured their Fall engagements and hesitate to make any intermediate contracts. The part of *Wylie* could not have been in more intelligent care than Mr. STUDLEY'S. That phase of nature between gruff humor and rascality, with a conscience which constitutes *Nancy Rouse's* lover and the mate of the *Proserpine*, is very aptly reproduced by Mr. STUDLEY. His deferential by-play when in company with his sweetheart is in keeping with the surly, domineering manner he exposes to others. Miss MARY WELLS is also cleverly fitted in the character of *Nancy*. The brusque ways of this lady make such a good background to the language in which the part outlines itself as to satisfy everybody with the picture. These two persontations are by all odds the best in the play. Mr. HARKINS, who is one of the most careful of our young American actors, is, nevertheless, not happily fitted with the part of *Robert Penfold*. There is too much poetic phrasing and subdued emotion in the character for an actor whose natural tendency is to be bluff and outspoken, and who wants tenderness and refinement for any part in which the sadder and softer side of love is uppermost. Mr. MCKEE RANKIN worked through the strange part of *Wardlaw, Jr.*, as if he felt little interest in his duty. This, however, is nothing new to say of Mr. RANKIN, and it would, perhaps, be just as well for his own reputation and the pleasure of his audiences if he could now and then utter Cap'n Hudson's boast of "duty to s'mployers." Miss HAWTHORNE gives youth and beauty to the part of *Helen*—but the heroine of "Foul Play" was something more than a mere pretty girl. All her scenes with *Penfold* upon the deck of the *Proserpine* and on the island are enfeebled through the lack of an appreciative *Helen*, and the passionate parts of the drama are spoiled. Mr. BENNETT signally fails to realize the noble old soldier *Rolleston*, and Mr. WELSH EDWARDS is only a tolerable representative of that patient old *Judge Penfold, Sr.*

Messrs. LANAGAN, G. LINGARD, HURLEY, HUNLEY, MAEDER and Miss JANE FISHER do the rest of the parts to the best of their ability, and all that can be asked of them, in addition, is a little more distinctness of utterance.

Some improvements are contemplated in the mechanism of the piece, we understand, and the introduction of these we shall gladly report. Meanwhile, "Foul Play" is announced for repetition every night until further notice.

WALLACK'S.

Last Saturday night was the last drawing of Mr. BROUGHAM'S "Lottery of Life," and to-night the public will be delighted to see LOTTA and "The Fire Fly." The new play is Algerine in one sense, and is indebted to the French for its incidents, but it has not yet been stated that Mr. EDMOND FALCONER, the dramatist, has been an Algerine himself among the French authors, as many another British playwright has been more than once within the present generation. What the public anticipate is, that Miss LOTTA will perform according to her contract, despite "stern parients," in that easy, sprightly, sparkling and natural manner that has made her a favorite everywhere. The magnetism of this young artiste's manner, her vivacious mirthfulness and her excellent ability to make her audiences happy, will always secure for her hosts of admirers, who only desire that the character she undertakes to assume will be suited to her style, and in agreement with the lively spirit that seems always to inspire her. Everybody will wish for her success and a success for her new play.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Twenty-fourth week of "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic Theatre begins to-night.

Mr. HAYES has secured the lease of the Olympic for another year from Sept. 1.

The second week of Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS' engagement at the Broadway Theatre is entered this evening. "Trodden Down" will be acted every night.

Mrs. LANDER is to be the first star of the Fall season at the Broadway, and she will appear on Aug. 31, in "Elizabeth."

The BUISLAY Family will continue their performances at the Bowery Theatre this week, and will produce the pantomime of the "Red Gnome."

Musical.

NIBLO'S.

The public have thronged this favorite establishment during the past week, and, indeed, for a month, because the musical ear of the community is beginning to be familiar with the strains in "Barbe Bleue;" and because it is now perfectly well understood that Mr. BATEMAN, to whom the foster-fathership of OFFENBACH in this country belongs, has not abated a single jot of his usual care and liberality in placing the work before the public in the most admirable manner in regard to artists, musicians, scenery and costumes. The opera has proved a success, and now that "cooler nights precede the Summer dawn," the interest and curiosity of the public sharpen, Mlle. IRMA having become a positive as well as a peculiar star, and M. AUJAC an irresistible tenor, while the other artists of various degrees of merit, the excellent chorus and well-trained orchestra, making everything complete enough to defy rivalry. Mr. BATEMAN'S success has been well earned, and he merits, as the season advances, to reap a rich harvest for originating a style of musical entertainment that, being neither severe nor positively trivial, is entitled to the encouragement of the public. However, with the taste and energy of the management to back opera bouffe as it should be sustained in this country, there can be no question about the patronage of the public.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The tide of happy people that flows out of "Tammany" every evening, filling Fourteenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, is the broad and general fact that bespeaks the taste of the community for the varied programmes which make this new hall a popular resort. No weather, warm or wet, seems to diminish the delight of multitudes to throng this scene of colored minstrelsy. The burlesques are neat and laughable, without being coarse, and much of the solo singing might create envy in places of higher musical ambition. The whole management is such as to secure an excellent as well as a large class of auditors.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Another week of the admirable concerts directed by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS at this favorite place of resort shows that the growing disposition of the public is to enjoy out-of-door music, provided it is of a high character, as Mr. THOMAS always makes it. In any kind of business or art the temptation to slight customers is great, or is so regarded, but he is sure of permanent success who always does the best that can be done for those who sustain him. A permanent and profitable reputation will always be secured by such adherence to a sound principle. No one will question the assertion that Mr. THOMAS makes every effort to be more worthy of success each time that he places an orchestra before the public, and the knowledge of this fact has stimulated the public to enjoy the excellent concerts at this popular garden. The music has that happy blending of the lively and the severe that is sure to give "the greatest happiness to the greatest number," and this may account for the large share of patronage that throngs the garden every night. In Paris and London open-air concerts are no novelty, but many of the good folks of our metropolis have not yet learned what a mine of pleasure and a wealth of satisfaction can be enjoyed at such concerts as are given here. There is every facility afforded for obtaining the refreshments customary at such places, and yet there is no interruption to the delight from the fine orchestral music that makes the evenings so well and happily passed.

The Republicans in the Pennsylvania Twentieth Congressional District are apparently hard to suit and very stubborn. The Congressional Conference of 1866 was in session five weeks, and Mr. FINNEY was nominated on the 904th ballot. The recent Convention was in session seven days, and Mr. JOHNSON was nominated on the 295th ballot.

NIAGARA.

On the Wing—The Great Falls—Their Awfulness—Extortions and other Annoyances.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ON THE WING, Friday, July 31.

I don't exactly know what "on the wing" means, but I do know that we have flown very rapidly from depot to depot for the last ten days, looking in vain for some place that savored of home. Sometimes we have rested awhile at a hotel, and I have sent JOHN out (JOHN is my husband) in search of some sort of an olive branch, which would assure us that we could tarry awhile and not be too keenly and too constantly reminded that we were not in New-York. JOHN has not brought back many olive branches, hence I suppose this is why we are "on the wing."

I desire to say, first, that I am a progressionist, an independent, and if I confess that I don't admire many things that people generally go crazy over, I shall expect, even if I am ridiculed, to go on not admiring. First, Niagara. When I was a little child, I remember standing beside the great Fall, and with tears begging my father to take me away from the awful sight and sound. I have not since improved in my impressions of Niagara. Why should I have done so? I can't look at a bath-tub full of water without feeling a shaking sensation. And as for these rushing, roaring, pushing, tumbling, fearful waters that go over with such an air, and then look as quiet and *green*, after they have got there—those may admire who will—as for me, I know a little prattling brook that drags no poor human beings under its smooth waters, refusing after, even, to give up their lifeless bodies—a little brook that babbles unwearyingly all the long day; that has wild flowers on its banks, and fragrant water lilies on its bosom, that is far more beautiful to me than Niagara. Ah! when I stood a few days since, beside a poor young woman, and heard her pray as she gazed into the whirling waters for one sight of her lost lover, I wished Niagara did not exist. Writers have told very romantic stories of the lone Frenchman wandering in the new country with his pack on his back, and suddenly coming upon the roaring fall, rushing frightened from it to exclaim to the world, *Les chutes, les chutes*. The world has caught up the exclamation, and reëchoed it ever since. Writers have told very romantic stories about this Frenchman, but he *is* a character in history which I don't worship. Yet, lest I might injure the tone of your paper, or bring the Falls into disrepute with those who never care to hear but one side of a story, I will say that there *is* a certain sort of sublimity about them very impressive to—to those who like so much water.

The getting around Niagara is very amusing to amiable people, very trying to irritable ones, and very hard on those who must economize their means. You propose, to save carriage hire, to walk to the Falls; so bravely you sally out your party of six to cross the bridge over the Rapids. A man at the bridge stops you and says, "$3, Sir, or $6, if you propose crossing again." You don't like to say anything, because you know remonstrance will do no good; and you would feel a little ashamed, too, before some of your party, with whom you are not on very familiar terms, to barter about money, so you pay your $3 and walk on. But the starch is suddenly taken out of you to a wonderful extent, and by the time you have reached the Falls you begin to think they have been terribly overrated. There are only two things in your bewilderment that you are quite sure of—first, that you will drink the whole thing in at one swallow, without more bridge taxes; and, second, that the owners of Goat Island must make a heap of money. The Indian establishments that you pass, got up by free-born white people, you fear to look at; but you have heard of the whirlpool, and as it is far to walk you hire a carriage by the hour to take your party. You hire by the hour, because you think that's the cheapest way; but you have not gone far before you discover that your driver is a regular Bergnite, and doesn't approve of hurrying animals in hot weather; in fact, most of your hour is gone before you have reached the whirlpool. You alight, and are going toward the water, when a man meets you with "This way, Sir, right this way; $3, Sir." Now you *are* angry, and you don't care if you have a dozen of the royal family with you, you won't stand it, or think you won't. So, with a little profane preface to your verbal squabble you ask what the $3 is for. "Why, for the De Vauk College, Sir, for the benefit of soldiers' boys—got some patriotism, ain't you, Sir?" This is too much. In vain you protest that it is not for you to support the De Vauk College—in vain you affirm that you were an anti-war Democrat, and don't believe there should be any soldiers' boys—in vain you assert you don't approve of public charities—they are swindles, humbugs; but it is in vain. The man only looks calmly at you, and holds out his hand for your money, and as your party have gone on, you have to pay it. You follow them, dogged by a fellow who says, "Show you all the points, Sir, only $2, Sir." But one look at your angry face, and he is off without a second offer. The whirlpool may be there. You see some troubling waters that they tell you rush on to Ontario; but it is wonderful how suddenly you have ceased to be the life of your party, and how anxious you are to get home. You have had enough of Niagara; the money you have spent to see it would have bought your wife a piano—the piano she has so longed and begged for.

Query—Would not the people who have the proprietorship of this place have more of the good will and influence of their visitors by charging less exorbitantly for sight-seeing, and by never charging at all when no expense has been incurred.

As to the hotels—we stopped at the *Intentional* House. If there is any choice of houses ours wasn't the choice. The waiters, anyway, seemed to think we had made a mistake. Our predicaments were most amusing. JOHN is often a little inflammable; and when he is hungry has no idea of submitting to neglect, but at this house he confessed himself baffled at every turn. For instance, "Waiter, I'll take mutton chops and an omelette and coffee." The morning paper was nearly read, when our waiter was seen waiting on another party a few tables off. He religiously kept his eyes another direction from ours. The head waiter was called, and asked if we were to have any breakfast. He supposed we were. But as he at once took up his old stand at the door was evidently not quite sure about it. Another waiter was summoned. I picked him out because he had a sort of forlorn look, and I thought he would like to be befriended. Our order was again given. The paper was finished; at last he came with veal cutlets cold, and boiled eggs. "Coffee or tea, Sir?" "I told you coffee"—very tartly—"when I gave you the order." This was unlucky—the fellow had no idea of standing it; for shortly after, without having brought the coffee, he was seen waiting on a young gentleman who put a piece of money in his hand. At dinner, the same day, we levied mostly on our neighbor's leavings; but as I had set my heart on an ice-cream dessert I determined to sit it out (not my heart) till I got it. Our waiter had gone, probably to eat his own dinner. I had attacked several others without success, when I saw one of them throwing his napkin (which serves for face and plate wiper—perhaps you don't know it,) up into the air. In other words, he was playing ball. I caught his eye. "Are you busy?" "Yes," said he, and immediately went back to ball playing, which, on this occasion at least, was "base." At this point I found it hard to keep down a slight admiration for slavery; we began to fear they suspected us of being common people, and if we stayed much longer we should have to prey upon each other or starve. At last I spied a kindly sort of face, and beckoned to it. "Won't you give me some ice-cream," I said. He looked as if he thought I had been taken suddenly ill for ice-cream, said "yes mom," and went for it. He was back in a few minutes—my anti-slavery tendencies revived. But before I had discovered that he had brought me no spoon, he had gone. I have began to see the truth of what JOHN is always preaching—that every man and woman must make efforts for his or her own comforts in life, and not depend one on the other. Hence, I bravely arose and looked all over the table for a spoon or something that resembled it—a fork, butter-knife, anything. The only thing that would serve at all was a long scoopy piece of ice that was on the butter. I was about taking this, for was not my ice-cream melting? when JOHN protested. "But," I plead, "I must have something; your fruit-knife, a hair-pin, anything—my cream is all going." "Wait a while," said he complacently—he could afford to be complacent, for he had ordered blanc mange and was eating it with his pen-knife—"wait a while, and you can drink it." True. The day was warm, and ice-cream has very little stability of purpose; a few minutes more, and it laid in my saucer as liquid as when its elements were first compounded.

Now, I have a little mischievous boy, who will sometimes act and talk the *gamin*. When he has been doing something very wrong, and fears the consequences, he comes to me pleadingly and says, "Now you aint going to 'bone' on me to papa, are you?" I never have the heart to "bone" on him after this request, whatever his offence, and he, knowing it, always makes it. Now I don't like to "bone" on any hotel at which I am "guest," (expensive visiting,) but really, when a traveler pays $4 50 a day for board, he is entitled to respect and attention from servants without having to fee them; for this, we learn, is the cause of our neglect. If rich and thoughtless people only knew the inconvenience to which their feeing system puts the cramped and the sensible, they would surely stop it. And how these ignorant servants must laugh in their sleeves at the power they sway over travelers, who pay their employers their highest prices. And yet the fault is not all theirs. They will get money by trickeries if their employers allow them to do so. Over every hotel door should be written: "No feeing of servants allowed." Then traveling would be a comfort, where now it is a very great discomfort.

Now I am going to make the bold assertion, in accordance with the principle with which I started this letter, that if Niagara is awful, the Mammoth Cave is frightful—so frightful, that on the whole, I believe I will give you another letter on it, alone.

CALHOUN RICHARDS.

LIFE AT NEWPORT.

Hints to Travelers—The Old Colony Line—Ocean House—Bathing, Driving, Music, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

Let me give a word of advice to the timid who think of starting for Newport by the Old Colony and Newport Line. Do not read the accounts of robberies committed in the staterooms of these splendid steamers. Omit them or disbelieve them. If at every turn of the wheel your shutter should rattle, do not imagine a desperate-looking man making his entrance into your apartment; if your neighbor retires late, do not mistake his entry into his own sanctum an innovation on your privacy, nor leap in frantic despair to bar and lock the door. Do not imagine yourself an inhabitant of a second edition of the Ali-Baba cave, for if you do your slumbers will be short and far from sweet. And then again all your watchful care will avail you but little. As an instance: A gentleman on one of the steamers of this line left his boots under his berth on retiring, and in the morning they were outside and blacked. Draw your own conclusions.

The sail from Newport to New-York is simply delightful. Threading their way through the intricate maze of the shipping, these large steamers move along as swiftly, gracefully, and safely as the little tug-boat that dances and capers alongside, as though challenging her huge competitor to a trial of speed. Onward glides our boat with undiminished motion past the Brooklyn docks, the Navy-yard with its stately hulks and now peaceful vessels of all shapes and sizes. Past the Islands, and in among the rocks and shoals, through the dreaded Hell Gate, forward moves our boat, and so skillfully that all thought of danger soon is lost in admiration of the pilot's dexterity. But there is one slight drawback to the Old Colony line. Reader, have you not once in a while been whirling along the road behind a fast horse, when up comes a stranger and tries a "brush" with you? He cracks the whip, and driving recklessly, passes ahead. You know well the feeling. Every day the boats of the Bristol and Providence line come out behind the others, and at the entrance of the Sound, draw ahead and pass them. You feel a little bit disgusted, and it is provoking, but then prudence is on your side. Arriving at Newport, at 4 o'clock A. M., the first thing that disturbs your slumbers is the boat blowing off steam. It is simply pandemonium let loose. BEN. BUTLER'S voice is nowhere, or the clerk to tell you to lie in your berth as long as you wish, is simply adding insult to injury; knocking you down then pomeling you. However, your journey is over and you seek the "Ocean House," the fashionable resort, as Mr. SWEETZER calls it in his valuable book of *Summer Resorts*. And now what about the Ocean House; just this much; for a hotel of its size and tariff, it is about the poorest kept house we ever visited. To obtain anything within a reasonable time you must bribe two or three colored individuals, and the butter is stronger than Dr. WINSHIP ever dreamt of being. We asked for fresh fish, and it was fresh; merely passed through the kitchen on its way up. However let us cease grumbling for the rest. The clerks are attentive and courteous. We expected nothing, and are perfectly well satisfied. Newport, the beautiful! Newport, the stately! Newport, the fashionable! Newport, the gay! We salute thee. It is needless to say that this ever popular watering place is well filled with visitors. And yet it is by no means crowded. There is plenty of room for more, and that too *not* on the omnibus principle. Saratoga seems to have drawn away many of the Newport *habitués*, while others have sought quieter places or places of a different kind, like Long Branch, New-London, or the White Mountains. Newport is *par excellence the* fashionable watering place. A man that does not bring his horses, and a corresponding establishment is ignored. There is a great deal of style and dress here, and to sit and watch the different varieties of toilette that promenade the large hall and splendid piazza of the Ocean House is to give one a new opinion of the dressmaker's ingenuity. If style is beauty, then some of America's *belles* are at Newport. If not, it is a conundrum, and we will not venture a solution. A notable exception is a Miss W., from New-York, who always dresses in capital taste, and is certainly very pretty. There are also some very handsome turnouts here. Mr. GRISWOLD GRAY, of New-York, drives a splendid six-in-hand of perfectly matched bays. Mr. VYSE and Mr. BELMONT drive handsome four-in-hands, while Messrs. STEVENS, WETMORE, COLE and others, have very handsome double teams. They all drive out in the afternoon from five to seven, and the scene at that time is very gay. But the contrasts are sometimes amusing. Here comes a splendid prancing pair of blacks, with driver and footman to match, and right close behind, or even alongside, a little miserable donkey-cart, with a man beating and yelling like mad, to make the brute stir. Then comes a lady and gentleman on horseback, with a groom in the distance, and then a little ragged urchin sitting on a blanket across the back of some venerable cart-horse. Mr. GRAY'S establishment is followed by something in the "one-horse-shay" style, with a huge sign, "To the fishing ground," posted up alongside. Mr. BELMONT'S is closely attended by an ash-wagon, and so on *ad libitum*. When you have nothing else to do, the noticing such contrasts is interesting and instructive. Then the surf-bathing has been very highly spoken of, as the old lady said of Niagara Falls. To be sure, the rollers are splendid and the bathing safe, but yesterday the water was full of this red sea-weed, which gets in your hair and sticks, which must be far from pleasant. By way of variety, an Irishman from Hartford was drowned while bathing this forenoon. His name was JOHN BENNIS, and his death was caused by disease of the heart. This is a very rare occurrence, however, as there are but few deaths from drowning on record. The beach is about a mile from the Ocean House. There is one thing that strikes every one. All around there are cottages and lots for sale or to let. You see a pleasant little place, which just takes your eye, and up in some corner you will find a sign with "For sale. Apply to A. SMITH." Does a building lot take your fancy captive, you need not look long before "Apply to A. SMITH" will greet you. And for everything you are to "Apply to A. SMITH." Building lots and cottages, hotels and bathing-houses consult A. SMITH. Mrs. Partington would probably conclude that he owned all Newport.

The private residences here are very handsome, and built more substantially than at most watering places. They are nearly all, of any pretension, well shaded and with considerable ground about them. Many of their owners live here all the year round.

Newport being quite a large place, amusements of every kind are plenty. At the Ocean House the Germania Band, W. WIESE leader, discourses excellent music three times a day, while the Atlantic House has also its own musicians. There is to be an amateur concert here to-night, and Mr. J. M. WARD is performing nightly in Irish drama. The New-York *Daily News* says that GRAU has promised two nights of Italian Opera. Major-Gen. HANCOCK has been here lately. As an item, the United States School-ship *Saratoga* is here, together with several yachts.

Everything considered Newport is probably about the same as it always has been. The people who live here and have their own society, find it very pleasant. But at the hotels there is very little sociality or mingling together. A single man might be here a week and not exchange a word with any one except, perhaps, the waiters. But a party, or a family, can get along nicely, and have a pleasant time. Children especially seem to be always enjoying themselves. More anon.

H. W. B.

YACHTING.

The Annual Cruise of the New-York Squadron—Festivities at Glen Cove—En Route for New-London.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, Saturday, Aug. 8—Evening.

This usually secluded and quiet retreat has been the scene of unwonted bustle to-day. The weather has certainly not been very propitious, as during the morning we experienced about the heaviest fall of rain seen in these parts for some time. The yachts that are going the cruise of the American Yacht Club have been gradually dropping in one by one, and toward evening the bay presented quite a lively appearance, as about twenty yachts were riding at anchor. Eight or ten arrived late in the afternoon. The *Restless* and *Eva* had a little brush up the Sound. The latter, a new yacht built for Mr. LORILLARD, proved very fast, and she will probably make her reputation before the end of the cruise. Commodore STEBBINS has issued his orders, and the fleet will weigh anchor to-morrow morning at 6, bound for New-London, weather permitting. They will probably remain about two or three days at New-London, and it is not yet settled where they go afterward. The following is a list of the yachts that will probably start to-morrow:

SCHOONERS.

		Tons.
Phantom	Commodore Stebbins	123.03
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	262.08
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	194.02
Rambler	F. Skiddy	164.04
Idler	Thomas C. Durant	133.05
Magic	G. L. Lorrillard	112.05
Widgeon	Lloyd Phoenix	105.09
Restless	William P. Douglas	95.04
Fleur de Lis	John S. Dickerson	92.05
Alice	George W. Kidd	83.00
Eva	P. Lorillard	81.02
Mystic	— Sparkman	60.00
Scud	C. Macalester	—

SLOOPS.

		Tons.
White Wing	Sheppard Homans	53.01
Gussie	Henry Steers	40.00
Sallie E. Day	N. B. Palmer	32.05
White Cap	Anson Livingston	17.57
Clytie	M. Harrishoff	—
Comings	— Nicholl	—
Qui Vive	— Clapham	—

Several of these yachts belong to the Atlantic Club, but they will probably follow the cruise. Commodore DODGE'S yacht, the *Silvie*, a schooner of 106 tons, has already sailed for New-London, where she will join the squadron.

The members of the Yacht Club were entertained last night in the most princely fashion by Mr. T. W. KENNARD, at his private residence. The entertainment was a dinner, and was gotten up in the most sumptuous manner. The pleasure grounds around the house are beautifully laid out, and were illuminated last night in honor of the guests. After dinner many of the members came over to the Pavilion, where a dance was given by the proprietor, in honor of the occasion. The stormy weather prevented a very great number of people from being present, but those that were on hand seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and kept up the fun with spirit until midnight, when the party broke up, as the most of them had to be up early in the morning to start with the yachts. During the evening, which was very calm and still, most of the yachts were illuminated and a display of fireworks took place, which had a very pretty effect on the water. Several blue lights were burnt on board of some of the yachts, having a very picturesque effect as they lit up all the surrounding vessels with their lurid glare. Great preparations are being made among the yachtsmen for the start to-morrow, and the dock presented quite a busy appearance during the evening. A great many invited guests are going to make the cruise, and all the yachts are filled. It is expected there will be great festivities at New-London and a pretty lively time.

PEQUOT HOUSE, NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 9.

The squadron arrived here safely. The *Eva* came first at 4 o'clock. Following her were the *Dauntless*, *Palmer*, *Phantom*, *Idler*, *Fleetwing*, *Halcyon*. *Gussie*, *Magic*, *Rambler*, *Widgeon*, *Alice*, *Restless*, *Fleur de Lis*, *Scud*, *White Cap* and *Kate*, in the order named. The trip was made very quickly, as they all started at 6:15 this morning. There will be a ball at the Pequot House on Tuesday night in honor of the Yacht Club.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The Exercises Wednesday Afternoon—Sigma Phi Society—Commencement Day—Interesting Proceedings—The President's Levee.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868.

The great feature of Wednesday afternoon's exercises was the celebration by the Alpha chapter of Vermont. The Society gathered in their hall in the University buildings, and marched to the church. The Society was called to order by Col. GEORGE BENEDICT, the President. Prayer was offered by Rev. JOHN WOODWARD, the Chaplain. The oration was delivered by JOHN N. POMEROY, LL. D., of New-York. His subject was "Education in Politics," and was handled with no little ability. After discoursing of the proper meaning and scope of education, and showing how ideas had become changed respecting the study of the natural sciences—the speaker contended for the introduction of the study of political science into all our high schools and colleges. The people of the United States live under an accepted Constitution. They will never consent to any material changes in this, and adopt permanently only those which may be necessary to carry out its provisions. Their great duty is therefore to seek the right interpretation of this instrument.

The speaker enforced this study by love of country, which is promoted by a study which makes men better citizens. The desire of knowledge should lead students to investigate those laws which incarnate the thought, spirit, and institutions of the time. The possession of the elective franchise makes it imperative that he study jurisprudence. The power of Legislatures over laws, the participation of a juryman in their administration, and the welfare of a country as affected by financial and economical questions. The ignorance of these by our legislators, the necessity of good faith to the prosperity of a republic, were all ably presented by the speaker as motives to the pursuit of this study. He contended there was as much in this study to discipline the mind, as in other branches which are pursued for this purpose. There were special reasons for attention to it now, in view of the changes going on in Europe, and especially in England, and also in our own country. The elector now claims to control the action of his representative. It was not so at the first. Judging from the attempts to influence the decision of Senators during the Impeachment trial, there was no telling where these claims would cease. The remedy for all our political dangers must be found in the general education of the people in the principles of political economy.

WM. STARK, Esq., of the Alpha, of Mass., delivered a poem full of brilliant satire, eloquent description, and ready wit, which received the frequent spontaneous plaudits of the audience. We have certainly never heard some of its passages equaled.

The exercises closed with the Benediction by the Chaplain.

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

Last evening a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen congregated to honor the orators of the Junior Class. There seemed a more spontaneous exhibition of interest on the part of the people of the town in these exercises than in any other. President ANGELL presided, assisted by members of the Faculty and Board of Curators. Eight orations were delivered in the following order, viz.:

"The Law of Growth and Decay," EDWIN CHARLES FERGUSON. "Old Families," FRANCIS HICKOK. Music. "Luther and Loyola," BYRON THOMPSON HOLCOMB. "The Opportunity of the Politician," HENRY HALE GORTON. "The Relation of Law to Liberty," CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE. "Character Tested by Influence," NELSON ORLANDO FREEMAN. "The Sphere of Legislation," CHARLES HERBERT TUTTLE. "The Dependence of Political Institutions on National Character." ROBERT ROBERTS.

The exercises were creditable, and interested the large audience.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The weather was most auspicious for the exercises of the day, and tempted a respectable number of the Alumni and friends of the University to visit its ample and charming grounds. These are evidences of improvement, and we understand greater things are in store.

The Museum of Natural History has been removed to the first story of the Library Building, and rearranged in admirable taste and order. This contains large and valuable collections in mineralogy, lithology, conchology, metallurgy and ornithology, &c. The Lithological Department is very valuable and rich in illustration of Vermont geology. The number of specimens is about 2,000, mostly collected by Prof. G. W. BENEDICT some twenty years ago, during the geological survey of the State. The conchological and mineralogical collections number about 3,000 each.

The collection of birds, gathered mainly through the exertions of Prof. L. MARSH, contains about 350 varieties. Prof. COLLIER has established a metallurgical cabinet, and has already gathered about 2,000 specimens. About 400 Greek and Roman coins have laid the foundation of a numismatic collection. All these specimens are tastefully arranged in new and expensive cases, and evidence a determination to make the museum as distinguished in science as the library is in the field of literature.

The addition of the State Agricultural School to the University has increased the number of students, and made an enlargement of the Scientific Department necessary. It appears that many of the Alumni did not look with favor upon this movement, supposing it would lower the grade of scholarship, and be of questionable advantage. But it seems to be accepted now as a change made necessary by circumstances, and well adapted to increase the usefulness of the institution. An air of neatness and refreshing comfort pervades the College buildings. A substantial house for the President is being added to these. It will cost about $13,500. Other donations to the funds of the University have amounted to about $50,000.

At 10:30 o'clock the usual academic procession formed in the College Park and moved to the church. The exercises were opened with prayer by the President. The members of the Graduating Class delivered orations, manifesting considerable thought and culture as follows, viz.:

"The Growth of the Idea of Human Brotherhood," HENRY CLAY BARNES, West Addison. "Mental Culture as a Resource in Adversity," JOSEPH DUDLEY DENISON, Randolph. Music. "Written and Unwritten Constitutions," LESLIE MUNSON PLATT, Burlington. "Ethical Tendencies of Modern Research," MASON BILL CARPENTER, Barre. "Is the Voice of the People the Voice of God?" ALBERT DANA TENNEY, Evansville, Ind.

The following orations of candidates for the Master's Degree were considerably superior to those ordinarily heard, and evinced a high order of mental culture:

"The Influence of Civilization on Morality," GEORGE BIGELOW SHAW, Burlington; "Spiritual Forces in History," JOHN HOPKINS WORCESTER, Jr., Burlington.

After the usual first and second Academic Degrees had been conferred, the following Honorary Degrees were announced, viz.:

D. D.—Rev. EDWIN A. BULKLEY, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Rev. ALONZO B. RICH, Beverly, Mass.
LL. D.—Prof. F. N. BENEDICT, Passippany, N. J.

A very interesting series of services, commemorative of the late Rev. JOSEPH TORREY, LL. D., Ex-President of the University, were then held.

President ANGELL, in introducing these, said there was one shadow cast over all the joyous services of the season—one form which for *forty* years had greeted them would do so no more. Prof. TORREY, after a life of usefulness and honor, died Nov. 26. One sad pleasure remains to us—of lingering here and cherishing his memory. His greatest eulogy is to apply to him the words which STEELE spoke of a friend, "To have known him was a liberal education."

After the Benediction, the procession reformed and moved to the American Hotel, when mine hosts had spread the corporation dinner, with such taste and profusion that nothing more could be desired. A large company sat down to the feast. After doing justice to the viands, addresses appropriate to the occasion were made.

President ANGELL related the prompt manner in which the Alumni had filled up the $7,000, necessary to complete the Marsh Professorship one year ago. He wished the Alumni to remember one fact, which may have weight with a certain class of men, between sending a son from Vermont to Harvard or Yale, or educating him at Burlington or Middleburg, there was a saving of about $800 per year. If two hundred students from Vermont were being educated in other States, it would be a great saving for the State to donate $300,000 per year to these two Colleges and educate her sons in them. Vermont has a character of which her sons are justly proud, and should not Vermont boys be educated on Vermont soil? If Vermont will keep her relative importance in the nation, it must be done by the education of her sons, giving them superior brains, training and character. Now, Vermont has only *fifty* young men training in colleges, in which respect there should be a reform.

Hon. L. B. ENGELSBY said the Alumni would be at all times ready to rally round their Alma Mater.

Prof. POMEROY said that when he heard the speeches of to-day, he thought he been bringing *coals to Newcastle*, for it seemed to him that nothing else than political science was taught here. He thought the smallness of the University was a great recommendation as a place for education. Mr. O'HALLER, of the Canadian Parliament, had not during twenty-five years' absence forgotten his allegiance to his Alma Mater, and had brought his sons, that she might do the same for them that she had done for him; and exhorted all to go and do likewise.

After singing, the company dispersed, with pleasant memories of this festive season—one of the pleasantest which the University of Vermont has ever enjoyed.

The President's levee this evening drew together the assembled wisdom and beauty of Burlington and vicinity, and in its enjoyments the hours of the evening glided by and the happy season passed into history.

L.

THE BENNINGHOFF ROBBERY.

Examination and Commitment of the Accused Parties at Franklin, Penn.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Aug. 8.

We are able to add a few additional particulars to what has been already published in our columns in relation to the Benninghoff case. The ringleaders are still at large, and only a few of the accessories are as yet in custody. We believe not a cent of the money has been recovered. But no expense has been spared by the BENNINGHOFF family to ferret out the rascals and bring them to justice. We should probably speak within limits to say that $15,000 would not cover the bills. For over six months Mr. JOSEPH BENNINGHOFF has been in pursuit of this single object, assisted by the most accomplished detectives that a magnificent reward could command. It has already transpired that "JIM SAEGER" was the principal actor in the affair, and is supposed to have the lion's share of the money. His father gave the name to Saegertown, and left JIM with $60,000 capital to commence business with. SAEGER kept a drygoods store in Meadville for several years on a very large scale, and one of our leading townsmen was a clerk of his. Whatever wrecked his fortune, it is certain that his habits have been "fast" of late. LEWIS WELDE, one of the suspected confederates, also hails from Saegertown, was a farmer and in involved circumstances a few months since. WELDE kept a hotel in Saegertown. He was a crony of SAEGER'S, and when arrested had settled in Ohio, in the ownership of a hotel, distillery, &c. WELDE was bailed on a $20,000 bond, and is now at large.

We had the privileges of the jail at Franklin, and a talk with the three other prisoners, MILLER, SHOPPART and GEYER. They are all about 30 years old. GEYER has not been in this country long, and was BENNINGHOFF'S hired man, and one who was in the house at the time of the robbery. To all interrogatories he says, "No speak English." MILLER is a slim, pale chap, with a dissipated look. He has been a constable for years at Saegertown, and enjoyed the reputation of being a "rough." That MILLER was never before a magistrate for a breach of the laws is an item in his favor, and having neither fled nor concealed himself, it is argued that his guilt is rather that of an accessory than a principal, more of knowledge than fact. The case of SHOPPART wears a less favorable aspect. He told us he was a cooper by trade, and followed that occupation at Saegertown. He was a private in the Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments. He was properly secretive about his own matters. He has already divulged too much for his own good, but the evidence rather inculpates him as an accessory.

The examination of the prisoners did not occupy much time. It was only a question whether there was probable cause of the guilt of the prisoners and what amount of bail would be required. Judge TRUNKEY heard the case. A. B. RICHMOND, Esq., of Meadville, and C. E. TAYLOR, Esq., of Franklin, were counsel for the prosecution, and W. R. BOLES, Esq., and C. R. MARSH, Esq., of Meadville, and Mr. MILLER, of Franklin, for the prisoners.

The first witness, Mr. JOHN BENNINGHOFF, detailed the circumstances of the robbery. The amount of the plunder was given at $210,000, about a quarter of which was in United States bonds, the rest mostly in greenbacks. He testified that the prisoner, GEYER, was his hired man at the time of the robbery, that when the strangers approached the door and sought admission he told GEYER to bar the door, instead of which he admitted them. It did not appear whether GEYER was bound and assaulted or not, but the testimony was confessedly weak, affecting GEYER, except that WELDE had come to see GEYER several times before the robbery. GEYER had previously worked for WELDE, and some of the prisoners had affirmed that "the Dutchman was the guiltiest of the lot." But little was developed by the testimony of the witnesses which we have not already related, the prosecution being evidently unwilling to show their hand further than was actually needed to make a *prima facie* case against the prisoners. It appeared, however, that both MILLER and SHOPPART had manifested a desire to turn State's evidence, provided they could escape and be released from prosecution. Some of the witnesses testified to fragmentary hints of a suspicious character dropped from the lips of MILLER, of the sudden wealth he was coming into, of his being very free with money, &c.

The Judge fixed the bail of SHOPPART at $10,000, that of MILLER at $5,000, and that of GEYER at $1,000. The latter only could obtain acceptable sureties, and the two former were remanded to jail.

The Cattle Plague in the Pittsburg Stock Yards.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Aug. 8.

The cattle disease, which has occupied so large a share of public attention during the past few days, is still anxiously discussed among all classes, and reliable information concerning it is eagerly sought for. In this city prompt and efficient means were taken to displace the diseased animals, as soon as the symptoms were sufficiently developed, and also to prevent the spread of the contagion to other herds. Yesterday Mr. HOSACK, the Meat Inspector, visited the Stock Yards at East Liberty, and killed the remainder of the eighteen car loads which had been diseased. Thirty-eight head were killed yesterday, and yesterday evening the yards were entirely cleared and renovated. One hundred and forty head were shipped East to Communipaw, near Jersey City, to a grease and bone boiler at that place, who paid $38 per head, while the price paid here was only $8 per head. These were shipped in separate cars, and the cars will not be used again for shipping cattle until thoroughly renovated, and until a sufficient time has elapsed to warrant their safe use for that purpose. Of the entire lot of eighteen cars, Mr. HORST owned forty-one head, of which eleven died and one was killed, the balance being sent East. Of the lot belonging to Mr. ALEXANDER, two hundred and twenty-three were condemned, and but one hundred and forty sent East, the remainder either having died or been killed by order of the Meat Inspector. One lot belonging to Mr. D. GROFF passed on directly East, not having been reshipped at East Liberty, and the number is unknown, and it is reported that several had died before passing east of the Central Stock Yards. The lot of 140 head shipped at Communipaw went by special train, and telegraphic advices and orders were sent ahead to all points, and to the yards at Jersey City.

The Mayor has stationed policemen at the East Liberty Yards to see that none of the carcasses are disposed of for any other purpose than that of conversion into grease, &c., and a special policeman is stationed at the establishments where the rendering process is carried on. The disease, thus far, has not been developed among our native cattle; and it is safe to conclude that, unless we have fresh importations of affected stock, the danger of contagion has been averted. We do not entertain for one moment the idea that a single particle of the flesh of these animals can, either purposely or accidentally, find its way to the meat market. There is an extremely limited demand for cattle, and the best and most healthy stock is purchased very cautiously and scrutinizingly by our butchers. The consumption of meat has fallen off in a marked degree.

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO.

In speaking of the shipments by rail from Chicago, a day or two ago, we stated that "cattle were kept forty-eight hours without water," and that some of the drovers thought the crowding and thirst had a tendency to develop the disease. We are assured, upon reliable authority, that this statement is true only in exceptional cases. As a general rule, all cattle from Chicago are unloaded at Crestline, and *fed and watered* there, unless the owner is behind time and wants to make a market. These instances are said to be rare. The time from Chicago to Crestline is twenty-six hours, and from Crestline to East Liberty nineteen or twenty hours—thus making twenty-six hours the longest time that Chicago cattle are kept without water in reaching this point. This statement is due to the officers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, as well as to all other parties concerned in the shipment of cattle between the two points named.

Gen. Grant's Third Visit to Galena.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, August 5.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT is expected to visit his home in Galena, perhaps to-morrow. He comes for the third time since he entered on active service for his country in 1861. Soon after he took command of the Twenty-First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, he came for a day or two to visit his family, and to make a few simple preparations for the comfort and convenience of himself and others, for the gage of war had been thrown down, and he, with other thousands, had taken it up in defence of his country, and he was about to throw his life into the midst of dangers where nothing but the hand of the providence of God could save it from certain death. He went forth in the midst of danger, to be sure, to outward view, but protected by unseen safety, for the hearty aspirations of the good, the just, the patriotic and the brave went with him, and he passed through fire in every form unharmed. It was said by JOHN WESLEY that every man was immortal till his appointed work on earth was done. Col. GRANT had work to do that he knew of, and his whole concern was, how he could do it for the best good to the endless millions that were to be sheltered and protected by the beneficent Government of the United States, as framed by its founders and made sacred by their blood. It is sufficient now to say that "he did the work assigned to him well."

The next time he came to visit his home the scene had somewhat changed. He had won, in the opinion of the world, the highest consideration possible as a patriot, as a General and as a man. He had swayed and combined a million of brave men, and organized victory as a whole in every part, until every enemy of the country had laid down his arms in submission to the constitutional law and the country once more slept in peace unbroken by the horror of war. He had conquered a peace, and on his modest brow had been placed the unfading laurel wreath of fame. He was received here in the spirit of hospitality and gratitude due to a great public benefactor.

He will come again, if permitted, which God grant, accompanied by his immediate family and a few other near relatives, to spend a few days of rest at his quiet home, and may it be a green spot in after remembrance in the journey of his life. The rest cannot be long, for the people have taken knowledge of his honesty, his courage, his modesty, his fortitude and prudence, his integrity and fidelity to his country, in every point and particular looking to the welfare and protection of popular rights, and they sacredly purpose, in a short three months hence, to choose him to be the next President of the United States. In this case, as a statesman, as in the other, as a commanding soldier, he has become to be the hope of the true, the sincere and the patriotic heart that beats in harmony with the best and highest welfare of the nation. On the line of action indicated by his character it is proposed to reconstruct the country in the spirit of peace and prosperity. To this end millions of individual energies, acting in faith by their own volition, are at this moment directed. No great good to any people ever comes without a struggle. Such appears to be the nature and condition of things. In view of the vast importance of this contemplated act, there can be without danger no cessation of efforts until it is consummated and the work is done.

In advance we welcome Gen. GRANT, family and friends to our city, where they will be sure to meet a hearty, generous and grateful hospitality; and we thank in advance, in the sensitiveness of true sincerity, all those who may wish to assist to make their visit here agreeable to them in every particular.

The Trial of Gen. Sheridan.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, Aug. 8.

A Seymour and Blair Justice of the Peace in this city, yesterday, fined Gen. SHERIDAN $100. While Gen. SHERIDAN was absent with GRANT and SHERMAN in Colorado, the following order was issued and duly executed:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 20, 1868.
Brevet Major-Gen. Albert Gibbs, Major Seventh United States Cavalry, Commanding Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

GENERAL: The Major-General-Commanding directs that Mr. M. L. DUNN be removed from the Military Reserve at Fort Leavenworth, and that he be forbidden to come upon it again until further orders from these headquarters.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUNN has been the sutler and Acting Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, though, according to his own testimony, he lived in the city, and made rare and brief visits to the Fort.

The case appears on the docket of the Seymour and Blair Justice as follows:

M. L. DUNN *vs.* P. H. SHERIDAN, ALFRED GIBBS, CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, PETER LEARY and RICHARD L. TEA. Charges: Assault and battery, with stores, &c., taking postage stamps, postal envelopes, United States Treasury notes and postal currency to the value of $2,000—all on July 25, near noon.

The Justice, in stating his opinion of the case, said that in Europe the rulers were dictators on all military reserves, but in this country the citizen was sovereign and could not be driven off Government property. In time of peace, more especially, no citizen could be driven off a military reserve by military force, and in case it was done, the guilty parties must atone to the offended law. Complainant in this case was duly commissioned Postmaster, commissioned by a coördinate branch of the Government, and he had rights which could not be disregarded. This Post Office was for the accommodation of civilians just as much as the military. It was for the accommodation of workmen at the fort, and farmers and residents on both sides of the river, and the military authorities had no right to put him off the reserve. Taking this view of the case, he would bring the parties in guilty and fine Gen. SHERIDAN $100 and costs, and the other parties $1 and costs.

Mr. SHERRY then stated to the Court that the prosecution had agreed to dismiss the case where robbery was charged, and the County Attorney had consented to the arrangement. After a little discussion of this, Mr. STILLINGS addressed the Court, asking for a new trial. The Justice overruling this motion, a judgment according to the verdict was entered against the defendants. Exceptions to the ruling were made by the counsel for the defendants, and an appeal to the Criminal Court was taken. The Court then adjourned till 12 o'clock to allow time for writing the necessary papers. On reassembling Gen. SHERIDAN gave bonds in $200 and the others in smaller sums.

Curious Telegraph Imbroglio.

From the Chicago Post, Aug. 7.

Some little excitement has been created by the fight between the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies. The following is a brief account of the trouble: It appears that the latter Company procured permission of the Indiana Central Railway Company to put a line of wires upon its poles, and, in accordance with the permit, put up a line from this city to Logansport, Ind. The Western Union Telegraph Company tore down fifteen miles of the wire, and left it in the gutter, claiming, that by a contract with the Railroad Company they had the exclusive use of the poles. The Pacific and Atlantic Company applied for and obtained an injunction, in the Supreme Court of this city, against any further proceedings of this kind, and then proceeded to put up its wire. The other Company filed an answer, and motioned that it be dissolved, and then filed a cross-bill to restrain the Pacific and Atlantic Company from putting up more wire. Both petitions were yesterday denied. The contract between the Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company gives the latter the right to put up as many wires as they choose on these poles, and it seems that they cannot exclude other wires until they have filled the poles.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Friday last, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the wife of Col. YOUNG, who was traveling with her husband, with a company of juvenile Zouaves, giving exhibitions in the various villages on the Island, was robbed of a small box containing jewelry, money, &c., to the amount of over $5,000. Mrs. YOUNG had sent one of the juveniles to her room to get the box, and he not returning as soon as expected, went herself to look him up, when she found that he had decamped taking with him the box. He was seen a short time afterward south of the village of Oyster Bay, making for the woods with the box in his possession, but although vigorous search has been made for him, at last accounts he had not been captured.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion." PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:
There having appeared in some of the morning papers an article stating that the difficulty between the Master Masons and the Bricklayers had been settled by certain compromise, we deny that there is any truth whatever in such statement. In behalf of the Master Masons' Association,
JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
WM. H. JACKSON, Secretary.
AUG. 8, 1868.—*Advertisement.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.
We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.
Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

What are your Symptoms? Are they pain in the right side, yellowness of the eyes, nausea, debility, irregularity of the bowels and headache? If so, your liver is wrong; and to set it right and give tone and vigor to your system, the one thing needful is TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Sold by all druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Bullard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BERRIEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of John L. Berrien, and daughter of the late James Weed, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COPELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ANNA LOUISE, only child of Palmer W. and Maria L. Copeland, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 1 Hoyt-st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DEVEREUX.—At Utica, on Saturday, Aug. 8, Mrs. MARY C. DEVEREUX, widow of John C. Devereux.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 1 P. M., from the Catholic Church, Paterson.

DEVEAU.—At Newburg, on Saturday, Aug. 8, HIRAM M., infant child of Samuel and Louisa G. Deveau, aged 1 year and 11 days.

Funeral at Newburg this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DUSTAN.—On Friday, Aug. 7, SARAH DUSTAN, widow of Peter Dustan, aged 90 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Amity-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 9, MARIA, relict of the late Edward C. Harrison, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 28 6th-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday, the 11th, at 1 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, EMILY, wife of Peter Henderson, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 11th, at 1 P. M., from Vreeland-st., near Dummy Junction, Bergen City, N. J.

HOYT.—At Staatsburg, on Saturday, Aug. 8, LYDIA M. HOYT, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock. The 8 o'clock train from New-York will arrive in time.

LEDWITH.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 6, after a protracted illness, AGNES T., the beloved wife of Thomas A. Ledwith, and daughter of Ann and the late Francis McGowan, aged 25 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 219 West 33d-st., on Monday morning, Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock, and from thence to St. Michael's Church, West 32d-st., near 9th-av., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 9, at Perth Amboy, N. J., THOMAS BIBBY MOORE, only son of the late Thomas William Moore, H. B. M.'s Agent, of New York.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Alfred Bibby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHERWOOD.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, FRANCES A. FITCH, wife of Thomas D. Sherwood, Esq., and daughter of the late J. S. Fitch, Esq., of Marshall, Mich.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, preparatory to the removal of the body to Gilbertsville, at No. 42 West 33d-st., on Monday, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

STEVENS.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM STEVENS, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 2 Rutherfurd-place, Stuyvesant-square.

WHEELER.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 8, of typhoid fever, CLARA AVERY, wife of D. W. C. Wheeler, of this City.

Her funeral will take place at his residence, Centre-st., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Morris and Essex Railroad, Barclay-st., at 11:30 A. M. Remains removed to Warwick, N. Y., for burial.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, MARY J., wife of William J. Wilcox, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 143 West 36th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTRY, &c.
Immediate Cure—HEGEMANS, formerly Volpeau's Diarrhoea Remedy, proved by over twenty years' experience the best remedy in use. A single dose is usually sufficient. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

Cheyenne Corn Whisky—A Fifty Mile Ride on the Cow-catcher—Grand Mountain Views—The Party Get High—"Mount Page"—A Call on Frank Blair—The Laramie Plains—Life in Laramie City, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LARAMIE, Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

We left North Platt at 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, July 21, and on awaking in the morning found ourselves at Antelope Station, with the mercury in the thermometer down to 78°, while two days before at Omaha in ranged away up in the nineties. Twenty miles further on we come to Pine Bluff Station, where we have the first indications of the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, a few of which present themselves to our view two or three miles south of the railroad, with here and there some scraggy pine trees—the very picture of desolation and solitude. A little further on we come again to the level or slightly rolling prairie, but its appearance is dry and parched, and the grass coarse and of little value, improving but very little as we proceed till we reach Cheyenne. This is one of the cities on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, which is said to be in its decline, but I confess I saw no evidence of the fact, on the contrary, I noticed many evidences of permanence about the place. Stores, many of them built in the most substantial manner, and all well stocked with goods and merchandise of various descriptions; indeed, one enterprising citizen insisted on our party trying a very excellent specimen of corn whisky manufactured and rectified by him on his own premises, which one of our Democratic friends assured me was much superior to what he was accustomed to getting lately in the City of Brotherly Love. At Cheyenne also they publish two daily papers, one representing each of the political parties. They have a museum, which, on the invitation of Mr. McDANIELS—the Barnum of the place—we visited, and found well stocked with wild cats, tigers, leopards, &c., and last, though not least, they have an excellent hotel, where you can get a well-cooked meal at a reasonable figure, which is more than can be said of some of the houses a thousand miles to the East of this new-found city. Cheyenne, I presume, is undergoing the experience of most of these mushroom places that are built up in a week, as the road advances—it has of course lost some of the nomadic population which swelled its numbers of a few months since, for nowhere is the fact more observable than here, that "Westward the course of empire takes its way," but still there is observable an active, busy spirit of industry and "goaheaditiveness," that in time will make it a place of some importance.

On leaving Cheyenne, I concluded to join three of our party for a ride on the cow-catcher of the locomotive as far as Laramie, a distance of fifty-six miles. My companions were Mr. DANA, of the New-York *Sun;* Mr. REDPATH, of the Boston *Advertiser*, and Mr. FRANK WELLS, of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. The more prudent members of the party condemned the whole proceeding as a piece of recklessness that ought not to have been tolerated, and indulged in several stupid jokes about Cheyenne corn whisky; but as we happened to be all four teetotallers their arrows fell wide of the mark, and we kept our position despite all remonstrance. I cannot describe our sensations any more than to say they were delightful and fascinating in the extreme. The views of the outlying spurs of the Rocky Mountains, particularly the "black hills," and the intervening valleys with cloud shadows thrown across them in a thousand varied forms, were really grand and bewildering. Twenty miles west of Cheyenne is the first deep cutting and that of solid rock through which the road passes. The point is called Granite Canyon, after having emerged from which a gorgeous landscape burst like a fairy scene upon our vision. A majestic chain of mountains, extending away for miles to the north, and on the south a beautifully rolling country, clad in a bright emerald green that seemed all the brighter still in contrast with the parched sandy hills through which we had traveled in the morning. It struck me that at no very distant day these beautiful valleys and gently sloping hills will prove to be the great sheep-raising and wool-growing section of our country, and notwithstanding the poetic feelings which come rushing on the beholder I could not help looking at the matter from that practical point of view which indicates this place as the future home of the herdsman and the shepherd, satisfied, as I am, that the capitalist who invests his money in such an enterprise will find it a profitable mine of wealth. At 1 o'clock we arrived at Sherman, or, as it is sometimes called, Summit—the highest point which the Union Pacific Railroad touches, being 8,262 feet above the level of the sea. Here we rested an hour, and the prospect from the summit was one that I cannot begin to do justice to. Although we have attained this great altitude, most of the distance was done at an ascending grade of only about fifteen feet to the mile. It is only in the last thirty miles from Cheyenne to this point that we have had to deal with very heavy grades, and even here the maximum does not exceed eighty or eighty-five feet to the mile, while the descending grade to the Laramie Plains at no point exceeds ninety feet to the mile. The air at this elevation is cool and bracing, and after our week of sweltering, broiling weather, we all drink in deep draughts till we are fairly intoxicated, bounding over the hillocks like the native antelope of the place. Invalids have here the real medicine which they need instead of traveling away to Florida and the islands in the Southern Sea, and I have no doubt that a few years hence this will be one of the most crowded Summer resorts in the country. Already I understand there is a project under way for the erection of a large first-class hotel, with $60,000 of the stock taken, the list being headed by the Tremont House, Chicago. Oxygen is not the only thing we drank here, for having taken in a good supply of that, we all ascended a hill lying just south of the railroad, which hill is the highest point on the summit, and there opening several bottles of champagne we called it "Mount Page," in honor of Mr. S. D. PAGE, who has been unremiting in his kind attention to the comfort of every individual member of the editorial party since we placed ourselves in his charge. From the position we occupied on Mount Page, 8,262 feet above the sea, together with the lively fluid we had imbibed, several of our party found themselves decidedly *high* and rather inclined to keep so.

A few miles west of Sherman we crossed Dale Creek Canyon—a deep gorge in the mountain—over a Howe truss bridge, a fine substantial structure, the most important and expensive bridge on the route, 127 feet high and 460 feet long. Between Summit and Fort Saunders we passed through several cuttings, the earth seeming to be a sort of loose decomposed granite not very difficult I should judge to work through. When we reached Fort Saunders we made a stop of an hour, and as we learned that Gen. FRANK BLAIR was there as the guest of Gen. GIBBON, who had command of the troops at the place, we called upon them and were formally introduced. On Mr. JAMES REDPATH (who you will recollect did good service in the early days of the Kansas troubles) being introduced to Gen. BLAIR, FRANK jokingly asked him if he was still as *bad* a man as formerly. REDPATH, in his quiet way, replied: "I hope not; but, General, I regret to say that, judging by your company, *you* are a great deal worse." This palpable "hit" at FRANK's new political connection brought down the house in roars of laughter, in which FRANK himself joined most heartily. After an hour's pleasant talk we took our leave, advising the General to start at once for "Salt Lake," as he was bound to make the trip anyhow in November, and he might as well be pushing ahead to save time. Fifteen minutes brought us to Laramie, a city of canvas, with a population of perhaps two or three thousand, composed for the most part of thieves, gamblers and vagabonds, of every description and of both sexes. We spent an hour seeing the place, under charge of one of the influential citizens. Gambling, dancing, drinking and debauchery of the most outrageous kind stare you in the face on every side. We entered one of those temples to which the votaries of pleasure are accustomed to worship, and the sight was one to shock, if not disgust, the most abandoned. The hall is constructed, both roof and sides, of canvas, with a roughly-boarded floor, and is perhaps one hundred and fifty feet in length by fifty wide, with an *inner temple* devoted to what vile purposes I dare not even allow myself to imagine. On the right as we enter is the bar, presided over by a fellow with the most fiendish countenance I ever looked upon. All around the sides are placed tables, at which anxious men, and in some instances no less anxious beings of the other sex, are risking various sums of money on the turn of a wheel or the face of a card, while on the open space in the centre are big burly men, some with hats on, some without, some coatless—aye, some even shirtless—whirling round and round in some wild dance, with painted wrecks of what once were women, clinging to them with a shallow semblance of affection that carries a leprosy in its every manifestation. Here at Laramie every man goes armed to the teeth, with Bowie knives and revolvers, not only at night, but in the broad daylight also; and not the men only, but those wretched women have adopted the custom of the country in this respect as in others. One gorgeously gotten-up nymph I noticed in the afternoon promenading the principal street of the place, with a trail of several yards of rich blue silk, raising a terrible dust, and creating, I have no doubt quite a sensation—in her belt was conspicuously displayed a finely mounted Smith and Wesson, which I presume was intended no less for use than ornament. This is Laramie as I found it, but in time it will slough off this vile scum and become a fit habitation for Christian men and women. The Union Pacific Railroad Company are erecting very extensive and substantial buildings, similar to those at Omaha, for work and repair shops. This of itself must draw to the place an active and industrious class, and will, in the end, drive out further west the lawless classes that at present make it a spot to be shunned by every one having the slightest regard for his personal comfort and safety. Laramie is 572 miles from Omaha, a distance which we have done in two days and experienced but little fatigue. The Union Pacific Railroad is built and equipped in the very best manner, at least as far as we have traveled over it, and we have thoroughly examined it at various points. We leave to-night for the end of the road, some one hundred and thirty miles further west, and to-morrow we expect to witness the actual building of this great highway, and will then be able to give the public an intelligent opinion of the whole work, and some description of the *modus operandi* of laying the track. E. C. S.

FINANCIAL

LETTERS OF CREDIT
For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

REMOVAL.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY

REMOVED TO

49 WALL-STREET,

FIRST FLOOR.

Capital and Surplus,

$2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.
WILLIAM H. MACY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. CISCO, }

TRUSTEES:

PETER COOPER,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
D. H. ARNOLD,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	DANIEL D. LORD,
JAMES SUYDAM,	EDWARD JONES,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,	GEORGE T. ADEE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	JAMES LOW,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	CYRUS CURTISS,
CHARLES E. BILL,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	ERASTUS CORNING,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	JOHN CASWELL,

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 48 COURTLANDT-ST., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868. }

The Directors have this day approved the form and authorized the issue of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the uniform amount of $500 each, and limited to $750,000 in all. $600,000 of these are by their order now offered for subscription. Stockholders are entitled to take them *pro rata* at specially favorable rates; but any not promptly taken will be allotted to others on same terms, who first in order of date subscribe for them. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., and LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway, will receive subscriptions and furnish full information, or the Secretary at the Company's office.

These securities are a first lien upon the franchise, railway, and its equipment, including metal sufficient in weight to construct forty miles of ordinary locomotive railway, and the prompt allotment of the above amount will secure the immediate completion of the railway from the Battery to Hudson River Railroad depot at 30th-st., and its probable opening for business during the present year.

GEO. S. COE, Esq., President American National Exchange Bank, and JAMES H. BENEDICT, Esq., of Lockwood & Co., Bankers, are the Trustees for the bondholders. The officers of the Company are:

DIRECTORS.

W. S. GURNEE, President,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
	S. M. PETTENGILL,
WM. E. DODGE,	C. T. HARVEY,
A. S. BARNES,	ROBT. P. GETTY.

WM. H. APPLETON, Treasurer.
H. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. Fox, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO.	S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT.	W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY.	GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868 .... 70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,	H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,	SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, JR.,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,	ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON,	JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL,	BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	RICHARD M. HARISON,

FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously reelected. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

THE STERLING DRAFT BUSINESS of A. BELL'S SON, will be continued at the office No. 25 Park row, by RIDER & CORTIS, of No. 72 Broadway, successors to Sam'l. Thompson's Nephew, (formerly at No. 275 Pearl-st.) Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland payable in any part of Ireland. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool, for remittances to England & Wales; and to Scotland, on the National Bank of Scotland.

ALL SHARES OF THE NORWICH MINING Company on which the assessment due April 6, 1868, remains unpaid, will be sold at auction at noon on the 1st day of September next, at No. 44 Exchange-place, according to law, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment. By order of Directors. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 4th inst.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30, inclusive, will be ready for delivery on and after the 14th inst.

THOS. T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N.-Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	115½	115⅝	5-20 C., '65, new..	1 8⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	115¾	116	5-20 C., '67, new..	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅝	109¾	10-40 Registered.	105⅛	....
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅝	114⅞	10-40 Coupon....	109¼	109½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110¾	111	Gold............	147⅜	14 ⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112⅜	5-20 C., '68........	108⅞	109

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ℔ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were $2,675,874 00
Operating expenses 1,956,644 00
Net earnings were $719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were $3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were 2,030,626 33
Net earnings $973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $183,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

For sale, 100,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.

These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.

KETCHAM & CLARK,
Bankers,
No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT,
FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, } OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., } PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868. }

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened in New-York or Jersey City next week. J. F. TRACY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868 .... 70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868. }

59TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, } OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., } PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND } AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, } CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868. }

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868. }

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 58 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, 8th Month, 4th, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, } No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, } NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Have constantly on hand a large stock of
MOSQUITO NETS
OF UMBRELLA, STANDARD AND
other new and improved models, in
WHITE AND PINK LACE
and Gauze. Also a full assortment of
MOSQUITO BARS AND LACES,
in pink, white and blue, every width,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of

RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS,

At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 2.6 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
FROM AUCTION.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c., WORTH $1.
ONE CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WARROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

we are now prepared to supply

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1820.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868. }

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, } NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1868. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until further notice, for the purchase of 60 AMBULANCES and 730 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be; and bidders will give their Post Office address.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, } CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS., } NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 8, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying forage and grain sacks for shipment to Washington, as follows, viz.:

Nine thousand (9,000) bushels oats, best quality.

Four thousand (4,000) bushels corn, best quality.

Two hundred and twenty-five (225) tons good merchantable timothy hay.

Four thousand six hundred (4,600) grain sacks—3,000 3 bushels and 1,600 2½ bushels.

Particulars the same as advertised from this office July 15.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage" or "Grain Sacks," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE HEIRS OF ELIJAH S. BUDD in America will be held at the Haight House, in Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 9, to take the necessary steps to recover the legacy left them in England.

COLLEGE REGATTA.—ANY GENTLEMEN who timed the Yale in the University race in 1866, under eighteen minutes, are requested to send their address to E. C. BACON, Post-office Box No. 3,349, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FULLER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of July, 1868.

au3-law3wM GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. KIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William M. Kirk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of H. FRISBIE BURCHARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by H. Frisbie Burchard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Son, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES SPORBORG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses Sporborg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1868.

jy27-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MERRICK MEYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENNO LASK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benno Lask, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of New-York, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George W. White, of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868.

E. B. ELWOOD, Assignee,

jy27-law3wM* No. 71 Broadway.

NO. 1,455.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN S. VAN WINKLE and EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE JR., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Van Winkle and Edward H. Van Winkle, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.

EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, Assignee.

jy27-law3wM* No. 25 West 9th-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES McBRIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles McBrien, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who, to wit, on the 25th day of May, 1868, has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,549.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM ATWATER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Atwater, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,551.—IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB STADEKER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Stadeker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,524.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB LANSING, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Lansing, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.

E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.

au3-law3wM*

NO. 1,547.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Jones, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.

au3-law3wM* E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.

NO. 1,523.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANANIAS M. CAMERON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ananias M. Cameron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO F. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alonzo F. Robbins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,

au3-law3wM* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK PLATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Platt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN GERARD WILLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom is may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Gerard Willis, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

au10-law3wM* JNO. P. MANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS MEAD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Mead, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

au10-law3wM* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause: no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable woman and daughter, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; the young girl understands waiting or the care of children; both in one house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 111 15th-st., near 6th-av.: call at basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL WITH good City reference from last place, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and good bread baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages $12. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, excellent chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, young girls for housework, &c.; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; she is a thorough waitress in care of silver; understands salads, &c.; has the best three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 3?9 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or lady's maid in a first-class family, (City;) aged 22; American; thoroughly capable; neat habits and reliable references. Apply or address ELLEN, care Mrs. Whitney, No. 144 Chrystie-st., after 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as child's nurse; would assist with the chamberwork. No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and first floor.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking; is willing to do chamberwork. No. 17 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first class man; understands the care and general treatment of horses and carriages, and is a professed driver; can clip and singe horses which his late employer can certify; character unexceptionable. Address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man a situation; is fully competent to take general charge of a gentleman's place; is a first-rate plain gardener and well understands the care of horses, driving and milking, and willing to be generally useful; has good reference. Address M. C., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; is willing and obliging, and would make himself generally useful; has best of reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Address D. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Englishman; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single Englishman; is a good vegetable and flower gardener, and has good reference. Address I. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman; understands the care and management of horses, stock; also is willing and obliging. Address SCOTCHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; can milk cows and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address M. C. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS LADIES' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, housekeepers for gentlemen's families, English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS immediately at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S INSTITUTE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 8th-av.

COOK, LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—Three servants are wanted in a gentleman's family; all must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASsistance, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 29,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40. Gas given.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SECOND-HAND, FOR SALE CHEAP.—One light (C) spring platform Brett, for four or six persons; cost $950, for sale at $450; several other second-hand carriages, six and four seat; depot wagons with and without tops.

CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, (NO WHITE,) 16 hands, full; stylish, sound and well bred; 6 years old, and that will be warranted. Box No. 718 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,

CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA

Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 lb. $2 25; 24 lb. $36.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York;
J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway;
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
And all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. No. 42 5th-av.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. 8:15. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 2:45 P. M.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE..........Duchesne....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT......Bocande....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA......Aug. 15 | IOWA..........Sept. 5
HIBERNIA......Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA......Sept. 12
EUROPA......Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA......Sept. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin......$100 | Steerage......$35
To London......105 | To London......40
To Paris......115 | To Paris......50
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA......Aug. 13 | SIBERIA......Aug. 27
MALTA......Aug. 20 | ALEPPO......Sept. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, Webster,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. Jones, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. Wm. Weir....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG 15—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. King, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.
Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH.
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT, CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. Greene, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, Aug. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. Baxter,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
YAZOO..........Hodges..SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
CORTES..........Nelson..SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Deaken, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, and MARMION on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.
Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st. via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, Aug 9:
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.
The steamer MAGENTA will leave foot of Barclay-st. for Newark SUNDAY EVENING, at 6:45.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Post, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. Osterhoudt, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. B. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. Brayton, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. Simmons, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 328 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 5th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 6th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 6th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 8th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 7th, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 9th, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 8th, 6 P. M.
Monday, 10th, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 9th, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 10th, 12 M.
	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. James Throckmorton, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
THE FIRM OF F. W. DEVOE & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
GEORGE W. DEVOE,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
CYRUS A. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the styles herewith noted, and will continue in the business of manufacturing, importing and dealing in WHITE LEAD and ZINC, COLORED PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, BRUSHES, &c.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JOHN ALSTON,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
CYRUS A. SMITH,
HENRY S. RIGGS,
FRED'K SAUNDERS, Jr.
F. W. DEVOE & CO., Nos. 117 Fulton and 44 Ann sts., NEW-YORK.
ALSTON, DEVOE & CO., Nos. 172 and 174 Randolph-st., CHICAGO.

THOS. A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the IMPORTING and JOBBING TEA BUSINESS as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.
EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION—LOOK OUT; GOOD NEWS FOR never failing; Mrs. VAN HORN, from Europe; greatest business and medical knowing; fee 50c. to $1. No. 204 West-34th st., below 7th-av.; gents not admitted; name on the door.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY
Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, Theophilus Parsons, LL. D., Emory Washburn, LL. D., and Nathaniel Holmes, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Rector.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

A BUREAU FOR INTRODUCING TEACHERS, School Officers and Pupils. RICE & ANDREWS, No. 737 Broadway.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S, No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A.M., President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1?1 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 25? Madison-av. (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A SCHOOL PROPERTY WANTED—SIX to twenty acres of land, with good buildings, north or east from New-York City. Address, with full particulars, JAMES BIRD, Office New-York *Observer*, New-York.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS WANTED for daily introductions. Address "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1868.
The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following-named vessels:
At the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MARATANZA, side-wheel steamer, 786 tons.
WINOOSKI, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
PEORIA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
TACONY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
LENAPEE, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
YUCCA, screw steamer, 373 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M.:
The TALLAHOMA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
AUGUSTA, side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons.
DON, (iron,) screw steamer, 390 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The METACOMET, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SHAMROCK, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SASSACUS, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
CHENANGO, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
FLORIDA, side-wheel steamer, 1,26? tons.
HORNET, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 820 tons.
BOXER, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 444 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.:
The ASCUTNEY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
NEWBERN, screw steamer, 948 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M.:
The SENECA, screw steamer, 507 tons.
At New-Orleans, La., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MAHASKA, side-wheel steamer, 832 tons.
At Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The GRAMPUS, side-wheel steamer, 300 tons.
PANSY, side-wheel steamer, 50 tons.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards and Stations.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard and Stations within two weeks from the day of sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York City, the following army subsistence stores, viz:
About 2,000 cases "Uncooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 600 cases "Cooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 1,225 cases Desiccated Potatoes.
Samples of each article can be seen and examined at No. 112 Pearl-st., or the stores can be examined at southeast corner Greene and Houston sts., New-York.
By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S., and Chf. C. S. Dep. East.

[OFFICIAL.]
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 16, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JULY 1, 1868.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction
ON TUESDAY, AUG. 11,
at his Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
a large assortment of genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut and black walnut carved bedsteads, rosewood etegeres, black walnut and mahogany desks, rosewood and black walnut suites in rep and brocatel, lounges, easy chairs, China toilet sets, clocks, &c. Also Herring safes, office furniture, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. Art Gallery No. 82 Nassau.
AUCTION SALE AT NO. 92 PEARL-ST., New-York on MONDAY, August 10, at 12 o'clock M. Desks, chairs, safes, carpets, tables, and all other articles named in chattel mortgages Nos. 2,?37 and 2,985, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New-York. By order of the Mortgagees.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SEWING-MACHINES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon, for the benefit of whom it may concern: 704 Weed sewing-machines, new, part with stands and part without, part No. 2 and part No. 3, as per warehouse receipts, now lying in bonded warehouse in this City, boxed and cased ready for exportation.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Monday, Aug. 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
680 boxes prime Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamer ERIN, from Liverpool.
8 barrels soft-shell Almonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1868.
The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear this evening in a new five-act Drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE FLY; OR, THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG,
Which will be produced with
New Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and assistants
New Costumes by..........Mr. Benschoten and assistants
Original Music by..........Mr. Thomas Baker
New Machinery by..........Mr. H. Butler and assistants
New Appointments by Mr. Jas. Timmony and assistants
And the following
GREAT CAST:
Fire Fly, the Friend of the Flag..........LOTTA
Harold Cecil, passing as Louis Victor..Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Duke of Lyonnaise, friend to Louis..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Berkley Cecil, brother to Harold....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Ben Arslan, a Zouave..........Mr. George Holland
Rake, Harold's own man..........Mr. E. Lamb
Col. Chateauroy..........Mr. Theodore Hamilton
His first appearance.
Marshal McDonald..........Mr. T. J. Hind
Shadrick Levi..........Mr. T. McWade
His first appearance.
Claude Chaurillon..........Mr. T. Milton
Alcide..........Mr. J. Hogan
Beauchamp..........Mr. W. J. Leonard
Millbank..........Mr. W. H. Pope
Barbe Grise..........Mr. H. George
Arab Shiek..........Mr. L. J. Williams
First Arab..........Mr. P. H. Wilson
Officer..........Mr. H. Jacobs
Orderly..........Mr. J. McGee
Aid-de-Camp..........Mr. J. Quigley
Tata Leroux..........Mr. J. T. Ward
Venetia, Princess of Corona.....Miss Le Claire Phillips
Her first appearance.
Marquise de Renaudiere..........Miss Mary Barrett
French soldiers, passengers, servants, Arabs, news venders, &c., &c.
ACT FIRST.
Scene 1.—The Mole or Landing Place at Algiers.
Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers.
Scene 3.—Cafe of the Chasseurs.
A supposed lapse of two years.
ACT SECOND.
Scene 1.—The Barrack Room.
Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers.
Scene 3.—Ruined Mosque in the Desert.
Scene 4.—Cafe Chatant.
Song and Mad Dance..........by..........Lotta
ACT THIRD.
Scene 1.—Interior and Exterior of the Princess' Marquee.
Scene 2.—Exterior of Camp
Scene 3.—The Bivouac. THE BATTLE
ACT FOURTH.
Scene 1.—A Plain in Front of the Camp.
During this Scene, the
Celebrated Solo on the Snare Drum.......by......Lotta
Scene 2.—Front View of Camp.
Scene 3.—The Princess' Tent.
ACT FIFTH.
Scene 1.—Algerine-street.
Scene 2.—The Marshal's Ante-room.
Scene 3.—The Desert.
Scene 4.—Review Ground. MILITARY EXECUTION.
UNEXPECTED AND IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, 50x200 FEET, IN the City of Elizabeth, N. J.; beautifully situated on high rolling land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Central Railroad depot; forty minutes from Wall-st.; 105 trains every day between Elizabeth and New-York City; terms, half cash, balance on mortgage. Call at Room No. 4, No. 17 Nassau-st., or on Mr. ROSS, at Homer Morgan's, No. 2 Pine-st. WM. T. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York City property, an elegant stone mansion, stone outbuildings and large ornamental grounds, very beautifully located in the City of Rochester, N. Y.; a photograph of the place may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,500 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD FARM in Orange County; 1?0 acres; $4,000 hotel on Erie Railroad; $3,000 residence, 11 rooms, store and one acre in Patchogue Village. T. H. BORLAND, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, from October to May, a very desirable country residence at Englewood, N. J.; fine grounds, 1½ acres, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c. Particulars of J. L. DUMONT, No. 10 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, FIRST-class house, French roof, 15 rooms, fine location, ¾ mile from depot, 1 hour from New-York; terms easy. Apply on premises in Gates-av., to H. NASON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the best saw mills in the Northern country, together with timber lands. Apply at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST 73D-ST.—PLEASANTLY LOcated modern four-story high-stoop house, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next; price, $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

PLOT OF LOTS—153 FEET FRONT ON 10TH-av. and 100 feet on 84th-st., northwest corner 10th-av., will be exchanged for a house well located. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, in choice locations, from $15,000 to $75,000. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Green-wood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC houses, Nos. 14 and 19 St. Mark's-place, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house; 20 rooms; whole or in floors; water and gas. Inquire of C. F. GILLETT, No. 252 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE house No. 203 10th-av., opposite 23d-st.; rent, $35; all in the best of order. Apply at the house.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof stone front dwelling, No. 134½ West 49-st., 12.6x48x100.5. Inquire at No. 133, next door.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIVE MILES FROM White Lake, 2½ miles from Monticello, Sullivan County; a few boarders can have good rooms and board with stabling for horses. Address W. J. LAWSON, Monticello, Sullivan County.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FIRST-CLASS farm house; accommodations for two small families, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hackensack River, one hour from Chambers-st. ferry. Apply to J. A. COLE, Hackensack, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE PERSONS, not more than 2½ hours' from the City; must be near a landing or railroad depot. Address B. O., stating terms and full particulars at New-York *Times*, Box No. 105.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also smaller rooms for single gentlemen; at No. 271 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Table first class; location quiet and pleasant.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PARlor, bed-room, and dressing-room, with piano, &c., &c.; private table. Terms, $75 per week. No. 52 West 15th-st.

FINE SUITS OF ROOMS, SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; house first class, near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLAIN, CONvenient house, with a few acres of good land, well stocked fruit garden, and near fishing, not more than forty miles from the City. Address, with full particulars and price, D. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR sale—On the Hudson, within 90 miles of New-York. Never failing head of water, mill three stories, 40x200 feet, dwelling-house, 20x40, and storehouse of stone, several sheds, wharf, &c. Terms easy. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

$5,000 OR $7,500 WILL SECURE A half interest in a profitable, well established business, yielding 30 per cent. profit. Inquire or address, G. W. P., office of T. M. Wyatt, No. 51 Williams-st., up stairs.

BAKERY, WITH SPLENDID CELLAR and oven, to let at No. 409 East 12th-st. Inquire of D. SMITH, No. 508 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Business Manager
G. L. FOX..........Stage Manager
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (23d week.)
Fairy Marvels, | G. L. FOX | Sparkling Fun,
Wonderful Illusions, | AS | Offenbach's Music,
Matchless Dancing, | CLOWN. | Gorgeous Scenery,
Comic Tricks, | | Great Skating.
GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the
FOURTH WEEK
OF HIS WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE,
acknowledged by the entire Press and public to combine
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-DRILLED CHORUS,
THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORCHESTRA,
AND THE MOST PERFECT MISE EN SCENE
EVER PRESENTED IN OPERA IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
OFFENBACH'S masterpiece in 4 acts,
BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)
Mlle. IRMA..........Boulotte
Mons. AUJAC..........Barbe-Bleue
BARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Reserved seats at the box-office and No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Manager..........D. H. HARKINS
MONDAY NIGHT, eighth performance of
FOUL PLAY,
dramatic romance by Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade, received with enthusiastic approbation by brilliant and crowded audiences, and universally pronounced THE HIT AND FEATURE OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinees at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT NEW DRAMA TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS.
SATURDAY SECOND WATKINS MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE BUISLAY FAMILY and the BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. New and Wonderful Feats by the Buislay Family. Comic Pantomime of the Red Gnome, by the Butler Troupe and the Buislay Family; Dodging for a Wife.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!
An appreciative and delighted audience nightly crowd the Hall to witness
EUGENE'S
Great Burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
And his very laughable Ballet of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
In which all the distinguished Artists of this Great Company nightly appear.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8,
EIGHTY-EIGHTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Dueppel Storm"..........Piefke
2. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"..........Rossini
3. Waltz, "Sphaeren-Klaenge"..........Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
5. Overture, "Abencerages"..........Cherubini
6. Serenade..........Schubert
7. Polka Mazourka, "Frauenherz" / Polka, "Kreuzfidel"..........Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "Faust"..........Gounod
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
10. Romanza, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
11. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Danube"..........Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"..........Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:35, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free. BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.
2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.
3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.
4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT.
OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st., with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 11th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, July 31, 1868.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT,
Two lofts, suitable for manufacturing purposes or for storage, 25x125, near Cortlandt-st., with or without power, and on very favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Metropolitan Collar Co., No. 307 Broadway.

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AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

War Rumors--Mutterings of Discontent in France.

Baron Von Beust on Papal Interference in Austria.

The American Doctrine of Citizenship from an English Standpoint.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool July 29, and Queenstown July 30, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Union*.

In the British House of Commons July 28, Mr. REARDEN rose to move for a select Committee to inquire as to whether Mr. G. F. TRAIN was improperly detained in Dublin as a prisoner for debt. He was proceeding to read an elaborate speech in support of his motion when Mr. Sergt. GASELEE rose to order, and asked whether the rules of the House did not forbid an honorable member to read a pamphlet right through. The Speaker said it was against the rules of the House for an honorable member to read his speech. Mr. REARDEN said he was only making copious extracts. The late hour to which the House had recently sat had prevented him from preparing a speech in the ordinary way. The Speaker said he was bound to state the rules of the House. Mr. REARDEN then formally moved his motion. The motion found no seconder, and, therefore, fell to the ground.

On July 29, the Lord Mayor entertained Her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at the Mansion House. In response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, in a long and elaborate speech, defended the home and foreign policy of the Government, especially with reference to those great questions of national interest which have recently occupied the attention of Parliament. He asserted that every movement organized by those branches of the Government which directed the foreign relations of the Empire, had been followed by success, and, contended that the policy of the Conservative Party was conducive to the permanent stability of our national institutions. The company comprised several of the Cabinet Ministers, and the proceedings throughout were of an almost enthusiastic character.

In the French courts judgment has been given in the case of the United States Government vs. ARMAN. The judgment states that the contracts of 1863 contained no stipulation leading to the supposition that the order for the vessels had been given by the Southern States; that consequently it was useless to examine if the vessels were destined for service in the China seas, or if the vessels had been constructed in violation of the French declaration of neutrality of 1861. The Court considered that the United States had not established the fact of the sum paid to M. ARMAN being their property, nor that such sums came out of the Treasury of the United States. The Court, therefore, condemns President JOHNSON to pay the expenses of the suit, and declared that documents abstracted by a dishonest servant, could not serve as the basis of an action, and ordered their suppression, and also the suppression of the various passages in the bill of plaints. The Court especially declares to be unfounded that passage in which M. ARMAN is accused of having made use of his position as Deputy, to deceive the Minister of Marine. In the cross action brought by M. ARMAN, the Court has granted damages and interest.

The Rome correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* reports the arrival, in the Eternal City, of Cardinal BARILI, late Nuncio at Madrid. He was received by the Pope on the morrow of his arrival, and he gave His Holiness a deplorable picture of the state of Spain, which he represents to be on the brink not only of revolution, but of a change of dynasty—at any rate, to the extent of a dethronement of ISABEL II. This news greatly disturbed the Holy Father, who is much interested on the Queen's account. We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of Cardinal FERRIERI, late Nuncio at Lisbon, when he and Cardinal BARILI will receive from the Pope in public consistory the investiture of the red hat, to which they were recently promoted. There will be another creation of Cardinals in September. The purple will then be conferred on Monsignor FERRARI, Minister of Finance, and Count DE SARTIGES is said to speak hopefully of the prospects of the Archbishop of Paris, though they are not thought well of in clerical circles. The Vatican is still engaged in considering the expediency of inviting representatives from the Catholic Powers to the Ecumenical Council. The Pope has decided the question as regards NAPOLEON III., and an invitation will be sent to the Tuileries; but the Holy Father hesitates about the Emperor of Austria, whom many of the cardinals and prelates have united with the Jesuits in urging him to exclude. This faction regards the Emperor of Austria as excommunicated; but the Pope sees a difficulty in inviting to the council the "very Christian" and passing over the "apostolic" potentate. As for VICTOR EMMANUEL, nobody mentions his name.

A Madrid letter says a scandalous affair recently occurred in that city. The Duke DE SESA, husband of a sister of the King, went to several shops in the capital, and made numerous purchases. The dealers, aware of the needy condition of this personage, hesitated to deliver him the goods without payment, but as the Duke mentioned the marriage of his son, an alliance which, as is known, the Queen takes an interest in, they forgot the counsels of prudence. Shortly after, they heard that their property had been pledged. One of them, a French jeweler, waited upon the Infanta, wife of the Duke, and told her family that if within two hours the articles fraudulently obtained, and which were worth nearly 90,000f., were not restored, he would resort to legal proceedings. The consequence was that they were given back. The Infanta afterward claimed judicially, and obtained an order interdicting the Duke. This decision appears to have frightened him, and is likely to be his only punishment, because he is journals contain the following announcement: "The Duke DE SESA, having learnt at Valencia the judicial sentence which declares him momentarily incapable of managing his property and appoints a curator, (his own wife!) immediately returned to Madrid, where he has taken up his quarters in the Hotel de Paris." The interdiction was pronounced by the Judge of the University District, who himself went to verify the frauds committed on the jewelers.

The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, says: "The die seems to be cast; the harvest for 1868 is announced as being bad in several provinces of the Russian Empire. The news from those on the Baltic are not better than from the Southern ones. In Livonia and Courland for some time past an unfavorable result has been expected; but a tolerably good year was hoped for in Esthonia, where at present nothing but lamentations are heard. The communal reserves are almost exhausted, and serious doubts are entertained as to whether the new yield will refill them. The following is the report we receive from the South: All the farmers in the Government of Pultowa are in despair. The reaping ought to commence in a fortnight, and there is nothing to gather; neither rye, nor oats, nor hay; everything is burnt up; not one drop of rain has fallen since the beginning of May. At this moment rye flour costs one rouble 20 copecks (4s. 2d.) the pood (36lb.,) an unheard-of price in this district. In Kief, Podolia, and Volhynia, matters are no better, and prices rise daily."

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Approaching Distress in France—General Discontent—The Mexican Bondholders—Royal Movements—Value of the French Alliance—The Spanish Exiles—Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

After several weeks of tropical heat we enjoy to-day a sensible modification of the temperature. It is to be hoped that we have seen the worst of our sufferings, which, after all, are not to be compared to those of other portions of the Continent. In Russia the crops have been literally burned up throughout a large portion of the Empire. All the indications point to wide-spread distress, if not a positive famine there during the coming Winter. Happily the accounts from the other European countries counterbalance this disquieting prospect. Everywhere the yield is reported as being not only up to the average, but in many places considerably above it. France is especially favored. Her harvests will be magnificent. Her wine crop in particular, will not only be one of the most abundant ever known, but will be superior in quality. It is fortunate in more senses than one, that Providence has been so bountiful to us. A bad harvest would have aggravated intolerably the tension of the political situation.

MUTTERINGS OF DISCONTENT.

Although matters look quiet on the surface, commercial confidence does not revive. Capitalists seem determined to hold their money in readiness for any eventuality that may occur. There is a pervading belief that the termination of the Legislative sessions, which it is expected will close to-day, will put an end to the suspense in which the public mind has been kept on several important points of domestic and foreign policy. Thus, in regard to the modification of the conditions under which universal suffrage has been exercised, I think I am in a position to state, the assertions of the semi-official journals notwithstanding, that it is the intention of the Government to suppress the second ballot by rendering the first definitive, without reference to the aggregate, or proportion of the majority attained. This is to be done by a *Senatus consultum*; that is to say, a measure in which the Senate exercises an independent right, and over which the Legislative Body enjoys no control, the privilege of a preliminary discussion being even denied it. It is objected that the *Senatus consultum* is a legal means held in reserve for the modification of the Constitution, and that universal suffrage being anterior to the Constitution, (for it dates from 1848 and the proclamation of the Republic,) this means is not applicable to it, but this will not prevent a resort to it. Neither will the argument that the Legislative Body which will result from the modified suffrage will only represent a series of minorities, and that its prestige and influence will be greatly weakened by it. All these points would seem to have been urged in vain, for I learn to-day that the semi-official journals, which have been so stoutly denying the intention of the Government to have recourse to this measure, have been severely reprimanded for their scepticism, and that it is really intended to put the measure through. The Emperor attaches great importance to the result of the next elections, as the Corps Législatif, which will be the issue of them, will probably be in existence when the Prince Imperial attains his majority. It therefore becomes necessary that His Majesty shall be able to count upon the devotion of that body to the interests of his dynasty. Whether the means which he is about to adopt to secure it is the wisest that can be resorted to, remains to be proved. It seems to me a dangerous expedient, for in altering the conditions of universal suffrage, it alters the source from which the Imperial *régime* derives its existence, and thus weakens its best and, in fact, only claim to popular confidence.

On another point—that involving the permanence of peace—there is an equal amount of doubt and speculation. The close of the Legislative session will, it is believed, throw some light upon this question. The relations of the Cabinets of Berlin and the Tuileries are far from being of a nature to tranquillize the public mind. M. DE BISMARCK has been pressing the French Government for certain pledges and assurances, more especially in reference to the Hanoverian refugees, which, where admissible, have been conceded, but which pushed beyond a limit that seemed unreasonable and inconsistent with the interests of France, have been sternly refused. Unless Prussia backs down from the position she has taken, and at present there is no indication of her disposition to do so, war is inevitable. The Emperor would willingly postpone the commencement of hostilities until the Spring, for, curious to say, he has a superstition that this is one of the years which are critical for his dynasty, but as events are not altogether within his control, it is just as likely as not that a collision will be precipitated, the Prussian Government being convinced that all that is now required to bring about the incorporation of the Southern States of Germany with the Northern Confederation is a war with France.

In the meanwhile, the dangers to which the latter is being exposed by a system of policy which is foolishly considered to be a necessity of the present dynasty, combined with the threatened modification of universal suffrage, have had for result the revival of discussions as to how far this state of things is susceptible of improvement from a change in the dynasty itself. The very determination which is being evinced to perpetuate it is producing a latent feeling of resistance. Men kick against the assumption that they are to have their institutions modified in a retrograde sense, to assure the claims of a Prince who may merely have the prestige of his father's name to back them. So strong is the feeling thus provoked that it is actually leading to the discussion of the relative merits of the different pretenders to the French Throne. I have heard more about the Comte DE PARIS of late in French society than I have heard for years past. The partisans of this Prince are either very active or the national heart is instinctively turning toward him. He has somehow obtained the reputation in England of being a man of genius, patriotic views and great political sagacity. These impressions are being readily accepted here by all who are inclined to quarrel with the present order of things, and I assure you their number is becoming formidable. Hence the anxiety of the Government to alter the system of voting in such a manner as to insure the ascendency of the minority which may continue faithful to the fortunes of the Imperial *régime*.

THE MEXICAN BONDHOLDERS.

The debate in the Legislative Body on the question of the indemnity to be allocated to the French holders of Mexican scrip has been turned to good account by the Opposition. Since the death of MAXIMILIAN considerable light has been thrown on the origin and incidents of the Mexican question, but more particularly on the shameful Jecker affair. The revelations of M. DE KERATRY in the *Revue Contemporaine*, and the facts and documents produced in other publications, furnished M. JULES FAVRE with materials for such a bill of indictment against the Government, that even M. ROUHER, with all his oratorical skill and affected bursts of virtuous indignation, failed to make a successful reply to it. I may add, that the debate has made a most painful impression on the public mind and is most damaging to the Government. In the course of the discussion the Minister alluded in contemptuous terms to the Comte DE KERATRY, the author of some of the statements which reflected so discreditably on the Government. In a letter addressed to M. ROUHER and published in the *Journal de Paris*, M. DE KERATRY replies to him in terms which impart a still graver character to his developments:

"The *Moniteur* of this morning," he says, "informs me that yesterday, in replying to M. JULES FAVRE, who did me the honor of mentioning my name at the tribune, you expressed yourself in reference to me in terms which I feel it a duty to myself to reply to. If you are entitled to respect as a Minister, every citizen is entitled to politeness on your part.

Let me, in the first place, say that I entertain no more regard for your disdain than I do for your severities. I published a series of articles on the Mexican Expedition which you neither dared to refute nor to prosecute, because I had on my side the truth and written evidence. Since then I have preserved complete silence.

But if you will consent to guarantee to the end the freedom of my pen, I am ready to place the country in possession of all the facts with which I am acquainted regarding the last hours of your policy in Mexico, facts which you know as well as I do, and which it is important the country should be made aware of."

Here is a fair challenge, and if M. ROUHER is as anxious for the vindication of the honor of the Government in this matter as he professes to be, he will at once assent to the conditions which M. DE KERATRY imposes. His silence can only lead to one conclusion—that he is afraid to confront the evidence in that gentleman's possession.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

The Emperor will return to Paris on the 11th of August, and will remain here for the receptions consequent on his *fête* day, after which he goes to Fontainebleau and thence to Biarritz. I see it stated that Queen VICTORIA purposes paying a visit to the Empress on her return from Germany, but I cannot ascertain that there are any grounds for the report. Among the rumors circulated in connection with the Queen's visit to Germany is one to the effect that she has been solicited by M. DE BISMARCK to take the initiative in and the Presidency of a Congress which is to be convoked to consider the present state of Europe. It is thought by some that this is a snare laid by M. DE BISMARCK for French diplomacy, which would have to choose between a conference, in which it would not occupy the first place, and a refusal, which might give rise to the gravest events on both sides of the Rhine. I give these rumors for what they are worth.

VALUE OF THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The belief is becoming general that negotiations are in progress for a Customs Union and offensive and defensive alliance between France, Belgium and Holland. The effect of the recently revived report to this effect has been to depress the Belgian rentes sixty-five centimes. Flattering is it not to Gallic *amour propre*.

THE SPANISH EXILES.

Some curious statements have reached here regarding the reception given the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier at Lisbon. It is asserted that the French Minister, Marquis DE MONTHOLON, formally demanded that permission to land should be refused them, and was supported in this insolent pretension by M. D'AVILA, the Provisional Minister. The King, however, took the opinion of his Council of State, and, acting on their advice, issued orders for the proper reception of this illustrious guests. They visited the theatre in the evening, and were greeted in the most enthusiastic manner by the audience.

IMPERIAL WIT.

It is related in one of the papers of last evening that one of the Ministers, (probably M. ROUHER,) in conversing with the Empress about the recent discussions in the Corps Legislatif, expressed the pain which he felt at hearing the attacks that had been leveled against the Chief of the State:

"It must indeed have been very disagreeable to you," replied her Majesty, "for we are such near neighbors that when stones are thrown in our garden a good many of them must fall in yours."

THEATRICAL.

In commenting on the late observations of M. DURUY in reference to the decline of the taste for dramatic composition, M. HENRY FOUQUIER makes the following curious statement in the *Epoque*. He says that within the space of twenty-one months there have been presented at the Odeon and inscribed on the secretary's books 334 manuscript pieces, which have all been read, examined and accompanied with a detailed report, stating the motives of their reception or refusal. These 334 manuscripts comprised 157 pieces in verse and 177 in prose, and may be thus classified: 12 tragedies, 99 dramas and 223 comedies. The number of pieces received was only fifteen, or in the proportion of five per cent., and were nearly all from known authors.

A Frankfort paper gives the following account of a difficulty about a *prima donna*, which was near terminating tragically. It may be remembered that in the recent representations of WAGNER's new opera at Munich a Mlle. MALLINGER contributed greatly to the success of the work. A young nobleman, Comte ARCO-BALLEY, has, it appears, been paying his attention for some time, but finding that latterly the comedian, DURINGSFELD, had been making way in her favor, he rushed on her and threw a few evenings since, and, drawing a revolver, presented it at her, saying that "if she who possessed his heart did not belong to him it should not belong to another." Herr DURINGSFELD, who fortunately happened to be present, seized the murderous weapon before the Count had time to fire, and after inflicting several violent blows on him, turned him out of the room. There was a duel having been arranged between the parties, but nothing of the kind has taken place, the Count taking the disappointment of his revenge quite calmly. The whole affair was probably only a *coup de theatre*.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

There are very few of our countrymen in Paris just at present. As fast as they reach here they hurry off to Switzerland or to the sea-side. They are also to be found in crowds at the German watering-places.

Among the recent arrivals in Paris are the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and daughter. They leave this evening for Germany.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

Full Text of Von Beust's Dispatch in Reply to the Papal Allocution.

The following is the full text of the dispatch recently sent by Baron VON BEUST to Baron METSENBUG, at Rome, relative to the Papal allocution:

VIENNA, Friday, July 3.

I have recently received with your reports of the 22d and 23d June the text of the allocution of the Holy Father in the consistory of the 22d.

Since then I have acquainted your Excellency by telegraph, with the unfortunate impression which that manifesto has produced here.

Your explanations, given in your dispatches of the 23d ult., have been unable to mitigate the effect of the words of the Holy Father.

We certainly appreciate the friendly feelings expressed for the person of the Emperor, and His Majesty is certainly not insensible to that mark of deference. We would believe that, as your Excellency affirms, the Pontifical allocution, compared to many other documents of the same nature which have emanated from the Holy See, does give the idea of the existence of a certain tendency to moderate its expressions in so far as the views held by the Church will permit. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the language which his Holiness uses in reference to the Imperial Government and the new institutions of Austria is so severe that we consider we have a right to complain thereof. I do not on the present occasion desire to enter into a controversy little in accordance with my sentiments of respect for the Holy See, and with my desire for conciliation; still I cannot omit a few observations on the subject, which I request your Excellency to bring before the notice of the Court of Rome.

In the first place, we cannot recognize the necessity of the Holy Father following certain precedents, and of employing toward Austria the same procedure as toward those other countries of whose conduct the Pontifical Government has had to complain.

Can, indeed, a comparison be made? Have we laid hands upon the territory, on the possessions, of the Church? Have we oppressed the Catholic religion or its ministers?

Apart, however, from such instances as beside the case, we may, I believe, boldly affirm that there is no country in Europe where the Catholic religion has so privileged a position as in Austria even now, despite the laws of the 25th May. Nevertheless, this fact should have been taken into account, and the Imperial Government should not have been reprobated in the same manner as those Governments who are in opposition to the Church and the Catholic religion. We can easily understand that the Holy Father has thought it indispensable for him to protest against the laws which modify the situation created by the Concordat of 1855. Indeed, we fully awaited some such steps, and we should have accepted it in silence even had its form been less conciliatory than we could have hoped; but we cannot allow the condemnation of the fundamental laws on which the new institutions of the Empire repose to pass without objection, those laws are not in question. In thus attacking them the Holy See deeply wounds the feelings of the nation, and imparts to the real difference a bearing much to be regretted even in the interests of the Church. Instead of simply disagreeing with such or such an application of the principles which serve as the foundations of the actual Government of Austria, and which are the results of a happy agreement between the people and the Empire, it is the principles themselves which have been reproved.

The Holy See thus extends its representations to those objects which we in no way can regard as under its authority. It envenoms a question already too calculated to excite people's minds by placing it on a footing where political are mixed up with religious passions. If the condemnation of those laws which limit the principle of the liberty of the Church, while at the same time they offer a compensation for the privileges lost, it makes the assumption of a conciliatory attitude by the Government more difficult. It may not be out of place to remark that these laws expressly guarantee to the Church the possession of her property in Austria. That stipulation proves that the laws in question are not of a character unfriendly to the Church, since she is thereby maintained in those rights of which in so many other countries she has been deprived. It is not for me to judge how far this last consideration may serve to soften the feelings of the Court of Rome on this point. That which in my eyes does not offer a shadow of doubt is that the people of Austria will find a consolation in remembering that more than one Catholic country obeys laws analogous to ours while in peace with the Church, and, above all, that there exists in Europe a grand and powerful Empire whose tendencies toward liberty and progress have always been allied with a most decided attachment to the Catholic faith, and which, governed by laws equally abominable, yet has been fortunate enough, even up to the present time, to meet with the indulgent sympathies of the Holy See. My dispatch of the 17th of June last foresaw the unfortunate results which would be pronounced by the allocution, if it were not couched in more moderate terms. I regret extremely that the Court of Rome did not take my prognostications into account. They have since been entirely realized. I do not believe that the Catholic population of the Empire show a greater zeal to-day for the interests of religion than in times past. On the contrary, we see the attacks directed against the Church, the clergy and the Pope redoubled in their ardor. That hostility would have been restrained within its narrowest limits and been most easily appeased if the special questions affected by the laws of the 25th of May had only not been touched upon in the Pontifical allocution.

Before concluding, I must here express the painful surprise we have felt at the appeal addressed to the Hungarian bishops in the last sentences of the allocution.

It appears to me that the Court of Rome ought to have congratulated herself at the perfect tact and reserve with which these matters have, up to the present time, been treated in Hungary. It did not appear desirable from any point of view to arouse afresh differences and to increase the difficulties which still exist. But, above all, it was not to the interest of the Court of Rome, and it appears to us inopportune to excite the national susceptibility of the Hungarians. The mere appearance of foreign pressure will produce in that nation the result altogether at variance with the wishes of the Holy See, and we shall behold a storm gather against the legitimate influence of the Court of Rome as strong as that which has broken out on this side of the Leitha.

Such, M. LE BARON, are the observations which have been suggested to us by reading the Pontifical allocution. You will be pleased not to keep his Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, in ignorance of them. We shall, nevertheless, persevere in the way we have traced out first and foremost. While continuing to maintain intact the rights of the State, and to make the laws respected, we shall allow the Church to enjoy in peace the liberties which these laws guarantee to her, and we shall strive to introduce into the mutual relations of State and Church a spirit of conciliation and equity which will, I hope, be reciprocal.

Your Excellency will be the faithful interpreter of these sentiments, and in so doing you will also be acting in conformity with the views of the Emperor, our august master. (Signed) BEUST.

THE CITIZENSHIP QUESTION.

Comments Upon the Recent Action of Congress for the Better Protection of Naturalized American Citizens Abroad.

From the London Times, July 29.

The passing by the two Houses of Congress of the Bill for the protection of naturalized American citizens abroad will not take any one by surprise. The capture, trial and punishment of several Irishmen, who, having lived some time in America, returned for the purpose of exciting a rebellion in their native country, have naturally made some stir in the States. The foreign-born citizens are sensitive on the subject of their acquired rights, and the native-born have the ordinary patriotic feeling concerning the power of their country to defend all who belong to it. The jealousy which is always latent between nations, and which can hardly be said to be latent in the disposition of Americans toward England, has been in this case skilfully instigated by politicians. First come the Fenians themselves, whose single desire, in their action on American politics, is to provoke a breach with England. While they try to the utmost the forbearance of this country, while they violate the law of nations and of the Union, by projects of armed invasion devised and executed on American soil, they lose no opportunity of representing their agents as American citizens condemned by British Courts on the ground that they are still British subjects, and as now undergoing punishment for acts done beyond the limits of the British Empire. The Irish vote is powerful, and neither party in the Republic can afford to disregard it. Political men in America have therefore acted as if they believed that the Fenian representatives gave an accurate view of what has passed in Ireland. A great deal of indignation has been expressed at the supposed violation by the English Government of the rights of American citizens, and both parties have taken up the matter with an appearance of earnest, inflamed, audacious, by the necessities of the coming election for President. In the Democratic platform a paragraph is devoted to the assertion of "equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, * * * and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign Powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction." At the same time the Republican majority in Congress pass a bill declaring that the right of expatriation is an essential principle of the Government, and enacting that "all naturalized citizens of the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstance."

The large questions which enter into the contest between these two conflicting principles of immutable allegiance and the right of expatriation have been frequently discussed, and we do not know that anything now can be said on the subject. The conclusion to which most thinking men have come is that, whatever may be the moral tie which binds a man to the land of his birth and the institutions of his fathers, it is expedient that he should be allowed to divest himself of his allegiance when he has become actually and *bona fide* an inhabitant of another country. The old doctrine of permanent and hereditary allegiance might have been easily reduced to the absurd in any age by very probable instances of its results, but it is utterly untenable at the present time when the political divisions of the world are broken up, and whole populations are transferred across the ocean to new homes. The Irish and Germans in America, the Chinese in America and Australia, must be held to have merged themselves into the new communities, and it would be a foolish pedantry to maintain any other test or nationality than is involved in residence and citizenship. Indeed, this would in practice be admitted by any Power. If Great Britain and the United States were unfortunately to be involved in war, no English officer would look upon an Irishman settled in the States as a traitor if he took service with the new country. *There is nothing in the doctrine propounded by the American politicians that this country need deny or oppose.* If Irishmen go to America they are at full liberty, so far as English opinion is concerned, to consider themselves Americans, to take out American passports, and to comport themselves as Americans should they think fit to revisit these Islands. If technically they are now held to be British subjects this is because the old doctrines concerning nationality have not been overruled in a matter which in ordinary times is not of much practical importance. It is be thought right that in consequence of the great displacements of population new principles shall be explicitly declared, the British Parliament and people will in no way object. Provided the foreign citizenship is honest, and not adopted to evade some duty or to gain some privilege, *this country will be disposed to recognize it readily in the case of any expatriated native of the Empire.*

THE HENRY TROWBRIDGE.

Additional Particulars of the Wreck—Names of Officers and Crew—A Fourth Body Found on Board.

The melancholy disaster which befel the bark *Henry Trowbridge* at sea, some time between the 4th and the 5th inst., an account of which appeared in the TIMES yesterday, has created considerable excitement among the people of Brooklyn and New-York, as was indicated yesterday by the crowds of people who sought to see the ill-fated vessel at her present mooring, at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn. It appears that the *Henry Trowbridge* left port on the 4th inst., for Barbados, with an assorted cargo, which included about fifty horses, forty mules, and twenty-four sheep. Capt. HOTCHKISS was accompanied by his wife and daughter, (a girl about 12 years of age,) and the crew consisted of the first and second mates, the cook and steward and six men before the mast. The following is the list:

F. Hotchkiss, New-Haven, Captain; Oscar Hoffman, New-York, first mate; Samuel Johnson, New-York, second mate; Robert J. Taylor (colored), New-York, cook and steward; Henry McLaine, Frank McKenzie, Henry Girvin, John McKenzie, Peter Smith, and John Hoyle, all of New-York, seamen.

When Capt. LOCKMAN, of the pilot boat *Nettle*, took the wreck in tow, the three masts were all broken almost close to the deck, and everything of a movable character on the deck seemed to have been washed overboard. It is a matter of doubt whether the three seamen, whose watch it was on deck at the time when the vessel became unmanageable, the officers and the captain's family took to the boat, although it is hoped they did, and that they may have been subsequently picked up by some friendly sail. In the latter case, a few days at most will serve to bring tidings from some port not far distant, of their welfare. The compass, the chronometer, charts, and other articles of more or less service to a wrecked party appeared to have been carefully removed, and the theory is that the persons who have not already turned up dead may have taken to the boat, and assumed the chance of being saved as best they might. A further search was made in the forecastle of the *Trowbridge* yesterday, when the body of another of the seamen was discovered lying in one of the berths. The horses, mules and sheep, which constituted the deck load, had all been washed into the sea. It is not improbable, under such circumstances, that some of the crew on duty at the time may have been killed by the shifting materials on deck, then washed overboard; at all events, there does not appear to have been either time or opportunity for them to call the watch from below, unless, indeed, the fourth man, whose body has been found in the forecastle, went thither to alarm his shipmates; and this theory seems feasible, as one man would be required "at the wheel," leaving the officers, or one of them, and two seamen to attend to deck duty. However the crew were disposed of, it is evident that for a short time, perhaps for several hours, the successive crashing of masts, the grating of cordage, the dashing to and fro of the cribs containing the horses, mules and sheep, the bewilderment of the dumb animals awaiting another sea to wash them into the ocean, the anxiety of the men on board for the Captain's wife and daughter, and the combined struggle of all for life with the water-logged and dismasted vessel rolling about and rocking from side to side in the trough of the sea, must have been a most heart-rending affair. The ill-fated vessel was built at New-Haven and named after the senior member of the firm of HENRY TROWBRIDGE & SONS, merchants in that city. All the bodies have been removed to the dead house by order of the Coroner, who will hold an inquest at the County Court-house to-day, by which time some additional particulars of the sad disaster may be developed.

The Cattle Disease—Prompt Action of the Board of Health.

The New-Jersey cattle-yards were visited Saturday, as was stated in the TIMES yesterday, by several members of the Board of Health, for the purpose of investigations regarding the disease among the cattle brought from the West. The fact of the existence of the disease became known to the authorities at the Communipaw cattle-yards last Thursday, but not until a few sickly cattle had been carried away by small purchasers. On Friday night there arrived from Champagne County, Ill., a large drove, including many Texas cattle, which had been pasturing in Illinois, and 230 native Illinois stock. The TEXAS cattle all arrived in good health. Of the 230 Illinois cattle all but 154 perished before reaching Communipaw.

When a member of the Board of Health visited Communipaw early Saturday morning a few of the latter had been sold, but had not been taken away, and one hundred and forty-five yet remained unsold. With commendable prudence, Mr. PAYSON, the President of the Communipaw Company, and Mr. FREESE, the Superintendent, had kept the suspected and the sickly cattle in a sort of Quarantine, remote from the rest of the stock. Several of these cattle were found by the Sanitary officers to be fatally sick, and he advised that none of them should be sold or removed except by authority of the State of New-Jersey.

The agent who had charge of these cattle, Mr. FITCH, promptly decided to slaughter the 145 not yet sold, and and buy back those already sent away and in the hands of purchasers. Accordingly nearly the whole number had been slaughtered by last night and precautions were taken against insection and everything was done to avoid dangerous consequences. When the slaughtering commenced the President and the Agent sent to the New-York Board of Health, inviting them to be present. Dr. HARRIS, Prof. STILES, Drs. MORRIS and HOWARD and Mr. LINCOLN proceeded to Communipaw yesterday, and spent the afternoon in making investigations with regard to the disease. They preserved more than thirty specimens.

Great credit is due to the Communipaw Company and the agent for the sale of these cattle, for their prompt action in this matter. Butchers in New-York stood ready to pay their price for the cattle and take all risks. By withholding them they sustained a dead loss of over $7,000. The prompt action of the Board of Health, in accordance with whose suggestions this action was taken, has been of the greatest service, doubtless, to the entire community. The officers of the Board say that the disease assuredly is not the much-dreaded rinderpest, but that it is an infectious disease, which must be kept out of this City at all hazards. In compliance with the telegrams sent to Gov. STERTON, WARD and GEARY, prompt measures have been taken to cause inspections of the cattle arriving at points on the railroads in the respective States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, so as to prevent their being forwarded to this city.

An Enterprising Club.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of this City are busily engaged in the organization of a Grant and Colfax Club, which promises to be of great service in the Presidential campaign. They have opened a room at No. 6 Pike-street, where a book is kept for the registration of members' names, and already the list presents a flattering array. It is intended soon to commence a series of public meetings, for which good speakers will be engaged. The leading spirit in the enterprise is Mr. DE LANCEY W. KNEVALS, of the Internal Revenue Department, whose untiring services are warmly appreciated by the embryo Club.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The abstract from recorded observations at Central Park for the week ending Saturday, sets forth that the maximum of the thermometer was 90° at 1 P. M. on the 3d, and that the minimum was 54° at 4 A. M., on the 6th, making a difference of range of 26°. There was rain on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th—18 showers. Duration, 10 hours and 24 minutes. Depth, 5.393 inches, of which depth the thunder-storm of the 8th, produced in 1 hour and 26 minutes, 3.325 inches. The total depth of rain on the 8th, was 4.030 inches, in 4 hours and 22 minutes—6 showers. There was thunder on the 8th from 2 02 to 3 P. M. Duration, 58 minutes. Lightning and thunder very severe.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the hallway of No. 287 Grand-street. The premises are owned by BERNHEIMER BROS., and occupied by ALBERT A. SON as a dry goods store and dwelling place. The flames were discovered in a box of worsted goods, and promptly extinguished, after causing a loss of $200, covered by insurance policies representing $16,500, in the Columbia, Firemen's Fund, Germania, Pars, Kings and Mechanics' and Traders' companies. The building was damaged to the extent of $50.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of JAMES DAVIS, a lad who was recently drowned while bathing, was yesterday recovered from the water off Hunter's Point, by the hands aboard the *D. R. Dunbar*.

ITEMS.—Yesterday Officer SULLIVAN found the remains of a female infant floating in the water off the Battery. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. ....LUCINDA HENRY, aged 2 years, died suddenly of convulsions at No. 49 Oliver-street....The remains of JOHN HARDORF, aged 54, who died suddenly at a house in Seventy-first-street, were removed to the Morgue, as the relatives refused to take charge of them....A female infant was picked up by the Police last night in Forsyth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning burglars were discovered attempting to rob the dry good store of Mr. WM. H. GELSTON, No. 60 Flatbush-av. They had effected an entrance through a rear window, and Mr. GELSTON's family, who were asleep on the premises, were awakened, and they gave the alarm. The fellows ran away, one of them being pursued by Officer KAISER, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, who, after firing three shots after him brought him to. The captured thief confessed his part in the transaction, gave his name as MARTIN EVERSON, and was locked up to answer.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.—On Saturday night about 10 o'clock, BENJAMIN DAYTON and WM. DAVIS, who have not been on speaking terms for some time past, met each other in Van Brunt-street, near the corner of Bapelyea. They might have passed each other without any trouble, but BENJAMIN did not believe in so doing, hence he slapped WILLIAM on the face "a good slap." WILLIAM, drawing a revolver, fired a shot at BENJAMIN, the ball lodging in his foot. The friends of the wounded person took him to the Long Island College Hospital, where the ball was promptly extracted. WILLIAM escaped.

A SELL ON THE REVENUE OFFICERS.—On Saturday evening last the officers connected with the First Internal Revenue District, made a descent upon P. J. GLEASON's celebrated Spring Lane Distillery, Flushing, having been notified from Washington that that establishment was running in violation of law. When the officers entered the place, however, filled with the expectation of making a big seizure, they were somewhat discomfited to find nothing wrong. The astonished distiller was cleaning his tanks and putting his machinery in order preparatory to going to work under the new law.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.—GEORGE PUNETT, corner of Second-street and South Fourth, E. D., and CHARLES MARTIN, bar-tender, corner Marcy-avenue and Rodney-street, were yesterday arrested and locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house, for violating the Excise law.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The stable of HARMON SANDERS, Fifth-street, near North Ninth, E. D., was fired by incendiaries between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and damaged to the amount of $150.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.—The work of grading for the extension of the South Side Railroad between Sayville and Patchogue has been commenced, and it is thought that the road will be completed to the latter point before winter sets in. The Superintendent's office has been removed from Jamaica to Bushwick, at which place the machine and other shops of the Company are to be located, as all of which are now in course of construction. The temporary shops and other buildings are now located at Jamaica, but owing to some difficulty in procuring land, the Company were compelled to remove their principal depot to Bushwick.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for account.
American Securities opened at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares 91¾
Erie Railway Shares 39¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 75 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market this morning opens firmer, but prices are not quotably altered. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	9¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens with the following quotations: Corn, 35s. 6d. per quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 3d. ₰ cental for White California, and 10s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ₰ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₰ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 43s. ₰ 504 lbs. for American. Flour, 27s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 102s. 6d. ₰ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 97s. ₰ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ₰ cwt. for American. Cheese, 59s. ₰ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ₰ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ₰ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 6s. 6d. for fine. Tallow, 45s. ₰ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ₰ gallon for Refined, and 10d. for Spirits. Clover-seed, 54s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8—11:20 A. M.

Sugar, on spot, 36s. 6d. ₰ cwt., duty paid, for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed, 44s. ₰ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, steady at £9 10s. ₰ ton for this oil-cake for feeding. Linseed Oil, £33. Sperm Oil, £90. Whale Oil, £36 ₰